

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8340

英大初月九日二號

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1910.

六月八日

英大初月九日二號

53 VER. ANNUAL
SINGLE COPY 15 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.
Leading Articles:
Official Opening of the Kowloon Railway.
Kowloon Railway Rates.
Sources of Revenue.
The Opium Trade.
The Appropriation Bill.
"The Happy Consul."
"Tropical Disease."

Meetings:

Legislative Council.

Legal Intelligence:

Claim for Damages.

Alleged Fraudulent Receipts.

Magisterial Decisions.

A Question of Authority.

A Tailor's Claim.

A Firm's Partners.

Suit by Shanghai Firm.

Police:

The Rail-Point Tragedy.

Tr. M. G. Conductor Assaulted.

Correspondence:

Railway Inaugural Ceremony.

The Imperial Martial League.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Italian Concert.

Notes by the Way.

Canton Day by Day.

Canton Steamer Robbed.

Volunteer Reserve.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Malacca Rubber Plantations.

Hongkong University.

St. Joseph's College.

Grosvenor of the Tenyo Mori.

The Opium Trade.

Kaihsien (Amy) Municipal Council.

Crown Land Sale.

Civil Service Cricket Club.

The Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.

The Great Nicols has Arrived.

The Hongkong University.

Bulldog Entertainment.

Box Troubles Feared.

Record in Towing.

The Tientsin-ukou Railway.

A Brave Act.

Opium in China.

Sugar in Japan.

United Singapore Estates.

Fire on Fire.

Technical Institute.

Queen's College Aquatic Sports.

Hongkong Cricket League.

Estate Lessor in the K.M.S.

Drug Smuggling.

Water Return.

Railway.

The Great Nicola.

Kowloon Rifle Range.

Raub-Australien Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

Chubet Bacon.

La Pagoda Land.

The Present and the Future.

Cruiser "Sam Gobert."

The Shanghai Taishi.

Rugby Football.

Domestic Maid Servants in Japan.

The Vladivostov Service.

Local and General.

Commercial:

Weekly Share Report.

Rubber Share Ma ket.

Yarn Market.

Freight Market.

Bullion.

Exchange.

At first sight, the relative lengths of the two sections are rather disproportionate. The British part measures only 22 miles, whereas the Chinese length is no less than 89 miles; but, taken on the whole, the lesser British section has presented more formidable obstacles to the constructors than those which confront the engineers of the Chinese section. Now that the Kailan is an accomplished fact, we think that scarcely too much importance can be attached to the part which the New Territory is going to take in the future development of our Colony. Before the advent of the Railway, it appeared as though the country were to be allowed to lie fallow, serving merely as a defence buffer for protection of Victoria against belligerent attack. For several years after its cession, very little was done to open up the country. Police stations were built at different strategic points, land holdings were systematised, a road made to Tai Po, and telegraphic lines of communication established. But after that, everything appeared to stagnate. No further signs of progress were to be encountered. It seemed that the New Territories were to be devoted solely to the purposes of military manoeuvres in winter and shooting parties in the game season. So far as the great majority of Hongkong residents were concerned it remained *terra incognita* a certain barren, frowning Kowloon hills that dominate the Peninsula well their secret of the fertile valleys lying beyond. But "a change came o'er the scene" when at last the Railway Convention had been signed and work had actually begun upon the railway route. Since then, numerous new roads have been constructed to replace the old rough bridle-paths, link up the various centres of population, and make easy access to the railway stations. Crazy wooden-plank bridges or stepping-stones have given place to substantial new bridges and on every side are observable the signs of unmistakable activity and real progress in the development of the country. It is in contemplation also, we hear, to lay down a system of light railways which will act as feeders to the main line and provide easy means of communication throughout to Canton and the Hankow Railway. Though this part of the scheme has not yet been made public, there is little doubt that it will be ultimately accomplished. In the meanwhile, the stations on the British section of the line will be Tsimshatsui (on the Kowloon terminus) and Yau Ma Tei, on this side of the tunnel; then Sheung-wo-ss (opposite Shatin), Tai Po, Tsing-wo, Fanling and Lo Fu Ferry, just beyond which lies Sam-chu Chiu, at which point the first station on Chinese territory will be built. Once the Railway has been connected up and direct and speedy communication established between Hongkong and Canton, we can imagine that an immense impetus will be given to the still further opening-up of our New Territory. Just as in Europe or America we see new industries and new towns springing up along the railway routes, so in the case of the Kowloon Railway similar development is not at all beyond the realms of possibility but on the contrary very much within them. It is not to be supposed, of course, that any of our great industries will be transferred over there hols bolus, but what we mean to infer is that many of our minor industries which necessarily have had to remain in the more congested districts will be enabled now to go farther afield without incurring excessive charges for transit of materials. There is in the New Territory a vast area of cheap land available for almost any purpose nor are the Government likely to be backward in affording every possible facility towards accelerating the development of the country and attracting new capital and industries to the Colony. Another important outcome of the Railway operations should be the exploiting of the New Territory as a suburban residential district for overcrowded Hongkong. Whether any great sanatorium should or should not ever be erected on the inland hills, it is at least quite within the bounds of reasonableness, as we have before said, to foretell that many country residences will spring up in time to come along the railway route, traversing as it does some most beautiful and picturesque country.

BIRTHS.
On October 1, 1910, at Shingkai, the wife of C. D. Komaroff, of a daughter (stillborn).
On October 1, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of John Powles, Music p. l. Tax Department, of a daughter.
On September 24, 1910, at Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Andrews, a daughter.
On September 30, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of Donald I. MacDonald, a daughter.
MARRIAGES.
On September 13, 1910, at London, David C. Dick, I. M. Cusino to Emma, widow of the late Thomas C. Clark of Forfar.
On September 29, 1910, at Shanghai, Hubert Dawson Bell, son of the late J. A. Bell of Headley, Hampshire, England, to Cladia Anna Frost, widow, daughter of William Henry Rows of Walsford, Herefordshire, England.
On September 30, 1910, at Shanghai, James McLeod Ritchie to Alice Forster Semple (Glasgow).
DEATHS.
On 3rd October, at the Peak Hospital, Robert T. Smiles, of Gao, Fawick & Co., Ltd. Aged 43 years.
On September 13, 1910, at Tientsin, China, Susan Eliza Seymour, widow of the late Charles Seymour and dearly loved mother of Mrs. David MacHaffie.

KOWLOON RAILWAY RATES.
(3rd October.)
On Saturday last we published some details of the rates to be levied for passenger and luggage traffic on the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The rates as laid down may be, and possibly will be, subject to material alteration once the Chinese section has been linked up with the British section and experience has been gained as to the running of the Railway on this side of the boundary. On the whole, the tariff as arranged is not inequitable and appears to have been framed from the tariffs of the Federated Malay States' programme—a most estimable guide—and from the Indian railways. It is, however, open to criticism in several respects, chiefest of which is excessiveness of prices. We have now for the first time an official statement regarding the stations and their *loci* on the map; and the following is the list with their respective distances in miles from Kowloon Ferry Station:—Kowloon Ferry Station; Hung Hom (Blackheads), 1.00; Yau Ma Tei, 2.42; Shatin, 7.22; Tai Po, 13.27; Tai Po Market, 14.09; Fan Ling, 18.73; Low, 21.78. We have pointed out before that one of the main sources of revenue for the time being at least will be found in the week-end picnic parties who are sure to take full advantage of those opportunities which the Railway affords of getting into the Territory expeditiously and comfortably as against the old slow method of paddling up the Samchun River on a flat-bottomed boat or trudging

the weary eighteen miles to Tai Po on foot by way of Shatin Gap. The schedule reads that return tickets will be issued to first and second class passengers at one and a half single fare, and are available for return up to the day after date of issue. The following rates will apply to picnic parties of five or over to Tai Po or Low, but previous application must be made before the privilege will be granted:—Five first class returns to Tai Po \$10, and each passenger over five \$2; five first class returns to Low \$15 and each passenger over five \$3; five second class returns to Tai Po \$5; and each passenger over five \$1; five second class returns to Low \$7.50; and each passenger over five \$1.50. To charge \$2 per head for a picnic party to Tai Po is on the face of it ridiculous. One can travel thence by ricksha with three coolies for \$3, or to Low by the new road for \$4. We think that a dollar would be ample charge for the journey by rail to Tai Po and would be more productive of revenue as well. One peculiar clause in the regulations reads thus:—"Every person who shall smoke or shall chew tobacco, opium or other like substance either inside a waiting room or in or upon any of the carriages belonging to the Railway which may be specially provided for females or non-smokers, or shall expectorate in any waiting room or in or upon any railway carriage or upon any railway platform, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for each offence; and if any person persists in infringing this regulation after being warned to desist by any railway official or passenger such person, in addition to incurring the liability above mentioned, may be removed by any such official from any carriage and from the premises appertaining to the railway, and shall forfeit his fare." This appears to imply that the smoker is going to have a very bad time indeed. Some smokers never expectorate. Others do. In a general way, it may be said that all Chinese are tobacco smokers. Nearly all Europeans out East indulge in the habit. Yet if a smoking individual expectorates on any railway platform he is liable to a summary fine of ten dollars. Meanwhile the non-smoker apparently expectorates with impunity wherever he chooses, whilst the tobacco-loving subject is penalised. "Tis a strange world, my masters." It is a good thing to see that the management have rigorously set their face against the chit system, for we read in the regulations that cheques, drafts, or orders for payment of money are not received at stations, except with the previous special sanction of the General Manager. The compiler of the rules has been polite enough not to employ the word "chit" but instead terms those familiar documents as "orders for payment of money." In a general sense, this regulation is strictly regular; but we fail to see why cheques or drafts should be refused, especially where big consignments of goods are in question. It is to be anticipated that a large proportion of the goods in transit to Hongkong from the hinterland will consist, of course produce; therefore the following rule is particularly interesting:—"Boneside country produce, including poultry accompanied by passengers, and packed in either crates, cages or baskets, each package not exceeding 70 pounds, or half a picul in weight, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per package for any distance on the British section. Packages exceeding 70 pounds, but not exceeding 140 pounds, in weight will be charged double the above rate." But why put in the pin hard and fast at the 70lb. mark. Surely a passenger who is conveying a 71lb. or 72lb. package is entitled to pay for the extra pound or two in excess without being called upon to pay double for the whole. This is one of the minor matters that call for rectification. Then we come to a clause which states that dogs will be carried by passenger trains and charged for at third class fare each. They will be conveyed in the guard's van or in the dogs' box, and must be furnished with collars, chains, and muzzles if required. Passengers are not allowed to take any dog into a passenger carriage. This regulation is going to bear very hardly upon the sportsmen of the Colony, who will be sure to take advantage of the number of facilities afforded by the new Railway for getting into the game country and who may have as many as half a dozen dogs along with their party when going on a shooting expedition. However, we have no Sporting League here to conserve the interests of sportsmen, so it must be left to themselves to protest against the dog tariff.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

(4th October.)

Mr. Lloyd George when he declared his policy of "robbing the hen-roosts" of the Federated Malay States' programme—a most estimable guide—and from the Indian railways. It is, however, open to criticism in several respects, chiefest of which is excessiveness of prices. We have now for the first time an official statement regarding the stations and their *loci* on the map; and the following is the list with their respective distances in miles from Kowloon Ferry Station:—Kowloon Ferry Station; Hung Hom (Blackheads), 1.00; Yau Ma Tei, 2.42; Shatin, 7.22; Tai Po, 13.27; Tai Po Market, 14.09; Fan Ling, 18.73; Low, 21.78. We have pointed out before that one of the main sources of revenue for the time being at least will be found in the week-end picnic parties who are sure to take full advantage of those opportunities which the Railway affords of getting into the Territory expeditiously and comfortably as against the old slow method of paddling up the Samchun River on a flat-bottomed boat or trudging

the weary eighteen miles to Tai Po on foot by way of Shatin Gap. The schedule reads that return tickets will be issued to first and second class passengers at one and a half single fare, and are available for return up to the day after date of issue. The following rates will apply to picnic parties of five or over to Tai Po or Low, but previous application must be made before the privilege will be granted:—Five first class returns to Tai Po \$10, and each passenger over five \$2; five first class returns to Low \$15 and each passenger over five \$3; five second class returns to Tai Po \$5; and each passenger over five \$1; five second class returns to Low \$7.50; and each passenger over five \$1.50. To charge \$2 per head for a picnic party to Tai Po is on the face of it ridiculous. One can travel thence by ricksha with three coolies for \$3, or to Low by the new road for \$4. We think that a dollar would be ample charge for the journey by rail to Tai Po and would be more productive of revenue as well. One peculiar clause in the regulations reads thus:—"Every person who shall smoke or shall chew tobacco, opium or other like substance either inside a waiting room or in or upon any of the carriages belonging to the Railway which may be specially provided for females or non-smokers, or shall expectorate in any waiting room or in or upon any railway carriage or upon any railway platform, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for each offence; and if any person persists in infringing this regulation after being warned to desist by any railway official or passenger such person, in addition to incurring the liability above mentioned, may be removed by any such official from any carriage and from the premises appertaining to the railway, and shall forfeit his fare." This appears to imply that the smoker is going to have a very bad time indeed. Some smokers never expectorate. Others do. In a general way, it may be said that all Chinese are tobacco smokers. Nearly all Europeans out East indulge in the habit. Yet if a smoking individual expectorates on any railway platform he is liable to a summary fine of ten dollars. Meanwhile the non-smoker apparently expectorates with impunity wherever he chooses, whilst the tobacco-loving subject is penalised. "Tis a strange world, my masters." It is a good thing to see that the management have rigorously set their face against the chit system, for we read in the regulations that cheques, drafts, or orders for payment of money are not received at stations, except with the previous special sanction of the General Manager. The compiler of the rules has been polite enough not to employ the word "chit" but instead terms those familiar documents as "orders for payment of money." In a general sense, this regulation is strictly regular; but we fail to see why cheques or drafts should be refused, especially where big consignments of goods are in question. It is to be anticipated that a large proportion of the goods in transit to Hongkong from the hinterland will consist, of course produce; therefore the following rule is particularly interesting:—"Boneside country produce, including poultry accompanied by passengers, and packed in either crates, cages or baskets, each package not exceeding 70 pounds, or half a picul in weight, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per package for any distance on the British section. Packages exceeding 70 pounds, but not exceeding 140 pounds, in weight will be charged double the above rate." But why put in the pin hard and fast at the 70lb. mark. Surely a passenger who is conveying a 71lb. or 72lb. package is entitled to pay for the extra pound or two in excess without being called upon to pay double for the whole. This is one of the minor matters that call for rectification. Then we come to a clause which states that dogs will be carried by passenger trains and charged for at third class fare each. They will be conveyed in the guard's van or in the dogs' box, and must be furnished with collars, chains, and muzzles if required. Passengers are not allowed to take any dog into a passenger carriage. This regulation is going to bear very hardly upon the sportsmen of the Colony, who will be sure to take advantage of the number of facilities afforded by the new Railway for getting into the game country and who may have as many as half a dozen dogs along with their party when going on a shooting expedition. However, we have no Sporting League here to conserve the interests of sportsmen, so it must be left to themselves to protest against the dog tariff.

THE OPium TRADE.

(5th October.)

The position of the British legal functionary is such that any decision of his is presumed to be in accordance with legal principles and for that reason cannot be debated except through the usual channels prescribed by the country's legislation. The average dispenser of the law—by such a degree of confidence that there can be no question about the strict impartiality of his decision, and rightly so, as these positions of trust are generally filled by unbiassed and sound-headed men. But there are occasions when the evidence in a case is so preponderant in a particular direction, that a Magistrate's ruling is on the face of it almost incomprehensible to the mind of the laymen, who, unlike his legal prototype, are purely inspired by the dictates of common sense and not the hard precepts of law. We are led to make these remarks by a case which has been brought to notice, which, if only for the facts it brings out, ought to prove of sufficient public interest to merit the attention of the Government. The facts of the case are that two chair-bearers were brought up before one of the local Magistrates on a charge of disorderly conduct. After having weighed the evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate in question held that the defendants' conduct did not come within the meaning of the section under which the charge was formulated and thereupon discharged the men. Now let us consider the facts as they were stated. According to the complainant's story, it appears that defendants' vehicle was engaged in a certain part of the city and after getting into the conveyance, the coolies were directed to proceed along a certain thoroughfare, but the latter refused to obey and insisted on going in a direction opposite to what was required. The victim of the incident after all his efforts had

whole Colony as a public-spirited man, perfectly disinterested, incapable of conscious injustice to anyone, and anxious only for the general good of the community. Yet he signally failed to do any good whatever in his criticism of the increase in the Colony's expenditure for next year. He brought a general accusation against the Government that "money was being wasted in all departments," but when invited, and even urged by His Excellency Sir Henry May, to challenge any single item of increase, his attack utterly broke down, and he had to admit with which he was finding fault. He could only make a general statement of dissatisfaction with the Estimates. This was disastrous to the Hon. Mr. Hewitt's case. His Excellency gently pointed out that his details were not out of the honourable member's hands for more than three weeks. It seems a pity that the spokesman for the unofficial members was not able to that time to raise even one of those detailed items so thoroughly as to be able to show up the wastefulness and extravagance of the Government, and "especially" (to use Mr. Hewitt's own words) "the Public Works Department." It was also a "regrettable incident" that the hon. member had not the notes with him which he made at the last meeting, on which he failed to enable him to reply satisfactorily to the points made by His Excellency's speech at that meeting. Sir Henry May replied to the attack on the Estimates for the passing of which, as he said he was responsible, with surprising restraint and moderation. We are of opinion that he was not "cramming things down people's throats" when he said that "he was sorry members had kept it to accuse him of extravagance, but in the absence of condemnation of any particular item he could not do anything more than take the criticism to heart and hope for better times. This is, of course, defeat, after crushing defeat of that criticism which His Excellency with invincible meekness takes to heart. We have heard talk of the desirability of an increase in the number of unofficial members of Council; we have often heard it said that these members should be given more scope, more real power. Complaints have been made that the Council is so better than a clique of officials in Committees, and that the unofficial members may talk as they please; they are only there for that, and that in fact the proceedings are a farce where they are concerned, as the Government will do what it likes in spite of all efforts, votes, speeches and protests on the part of the unofficial members. Now we do not think that things are really as bad as all that. As a matter of fact they are a very great deal better. Our official members do admirable work, effective and enduring work. But as Government officials are by their very position open to criticism, so are they also. And we should not be doing our duty to the public we serve if we did not criticize such ineffectual criticism as that directed against the Appropriation Bill for next year by the spokesman of the unofficial members.

"THE HAPPY CONSUL."

Many of our readers will remember those "types of felicity" of which he who—
"Habita inopinata deo,"
Playa the Tragedy, from ten to four,
was one of the most felicitous. The gifted author of those witty versos, and of many contributions in prose and verse, grave and gay, to the press in Shanghai, is leaving China for good. The initials "G.M.H.P." were those of Mr. Playfair, who was without question the most erudite and highly talented of a not undistinguished branch of His Majesty's Consular Service. Without at least one of Mr. Playfair's works, his "Compendium of Instructions," no Consulate in China would be able to do its routine work for a single quarter without getting into a hopeless muddle; the book is indispensable. His "Cities and Towns of China" is a very useful book indeed. It gives all the prefectures of China, with their latitude, longitude, etc., and other details, and the district towns belonging to them. A new edition is now being printed. The labour of making it was as great as making the original work, and the hardest part of all was the revision of the proofs, toll, which only Mr. Playfair could do, and in which no one else, however learned, could give him any assistance. That invaluable book of reference Mayor's "Chinese Government" was revised and a new enlarged edition published by Mr. Playfair. His assistance was given freely to others engaged in work involving accurate knowledge of the Chinese language, and it was gratefully acknowledged by Professor Giles, whose dictionary is and will probably ever remain unsurpassed. Mr. Playfair is the greatest living authority on all that concerns the Chinese mandarins, and he is one of the greatest authorities on most things Chinese. He always repudiated the term "sinologue" when applied to himself, and asserted, with perfect truth, that his speciality was rather a thorough knowledge of modern official documentary Chinese than an exhaustive command of the ancient writers. Yet his memory of the latter was astonishing, and at times very disconcerting to Chinese officials, to whom he could quote the ancient sages and many Chinese writers, unknown to many even advanced European students, with telling effect. His English style was vigorous and clear, yet at times daintily allusive. It possessed a gift rare in style as allusive as his—it was impossible to copy or caricature it. Most of his verses have never been published; those which have afford but a faint indication of the beautiful and musically expressed thoughts which may, we fear, never be given publicly to lovers of poetry. For several years his failing health prevented him from doing all he would have wished to quicken the social life of the community. His ability and skill in handling the difficult and dangerous questions which arose in the Boxer year 1900 ensured perfect security throughout Ku-kien for Europeans, but may not be detailed here, for the true history of that period has yet to be written.

TRAN-CAR CONDUCTOR ASSAULTED.

STONE-THROWING BY A FARE.

7th inst. There were a number of tram-car prosecutions at the Magistracy this morning. In the first case, a Chinese employee of the Taikoo Dockyard was charged with refusing to pay his fare and, alleged assault on the conductor at Shau-ki-wan on the 24th September last. The complainant stated that at about 6.40 p.m. on the date in question, his car was proceeding from Causeway Bay to Shau-ki-wan. At the Sai-wan-ho Market, he was attacked and some four or five others to pay their fare but they all refused to do so. Shortly afterwards, he again demanded the fare of the defendant, whereupon witness was seized by the defendant. Witness blew his whistle and the car stopped. The men at this point began to leave the car and was struck on the arm by the defendant, who shouted out to the others to strike him. The motor-men interfered and separated the mob, at the same time asking the defendant to desist. The defendant got down from the car and began to throw stones at him, one of which hit him on the back. The motor-men of the car gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. J. Stod at Kennedy, general manager of the Tramway Company, spoke to receiving a report of the occurrence. He took the last two witnesses in the gateway of the dockyard, where the defendant was identified in the presence of Inspector Collet.

The case was remanded till Tuesday at 10 a.m.

In the second case, a paint-scraper was fined \$10 for attempting to avoid payment of his fare.

This was all the business.

A FIRM'S PARTNERS.

WHOM DOES THE SOLICITOR REPRESENT?

7th inst. A somewhat peculiar case came on before Mr. Justice Hazelton, Acting Chief Justice, in the Summary Court this morning. The Robert Dollar Company, of Shanghai, filed a suit against the Hongkong Merchants' Agency to recover the sum of \$323.4, Mr. M. Reader, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Gritt, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. H. Gardner for the defendants.

Mr. Gardner stated that he appeared for some of the defendants.

Mr. Harris—There are only two defendants.

Mr. Gardner—Then I appear for the firm.

The case was adjourned for a week in order to enable the parties to arrive at some arrangement.

The case was adjourned for a week.

TROPICAL DISEASE.

If there is any single journal published at home that ought to interest readers in the Tropics it should be the *Journal of Tropical Medicine* produced by the Sanitarian Company in London, which appears weekly. Unfortunately, its edition is rather beyond

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

7th inst. A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. President—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadbord, C.B., Commanding the Forces; Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, (Colonial Secretary); Hon. Mr. C. M. Meiser (Colonial Treasurer); Hon. Mr. W. Chamberlain, C.M.O. (Director of Public Works); Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General of Police); Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.O.; Hon. Mr. E. Osborne; Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. G. Clement (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table

Financial Minutes Nos. 83 and 84. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

A council resumed consideration in Committee of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding six million and forty-two thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars to the public service of the year 1911.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appears at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railways. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that things would improve within the next 12 months. Several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the question put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole

NOTES BY THE WAY.

CRITICS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The unofficial members of the Legislative Council continue to amuse themselves by directing stray shafts at the contents of that little bill of far anticipated surprises known as Hongkong's budget. The Estimates Bill has not yet passed through all its stages and while it is undergoing its usual ordeal, it is interesting to observe the views of the unofficial members of Hongkong's legislative body. At the last meeting of Council on Thursday afternoon, the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce was indignant over the heavy treatment meted out to the Colony by the Imperial Government with regard to the opium question. The "substantial contribution" of which so much was made now appears to be the sum of a lack of dollars. That may appear equitable in the eyes of the imperial authorities but the latter's attitude of haughty indifference does not exactly coincide with the views of the unofficial members of Council by reason of the fact that the losses incurred in respect of revenue derivable from the opium traffic are much greater than the amount of compensation voted by the House of Commons, which can therefore scarcely be considered adequate for the Colony's opium needs. However, it is not likely that our voices will reach the distant walls of Westminster. Time alone will demonstrate the fallacy or otherwise of a policy which has been so fully described in the words "Our people's morals and our money."

A MUCH-MALIGNED BODY.

The Police Force of the Colony also came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of some of the unofficial members during the Budget discussion. The statement by one of the members that the Police ladies could hardly walk on the streets owing to frequent cases of assault was too far-fetched to merit much consideration. Apparently, it was too sweeping a declaration to bear the impress of truth on the facts of it and was probably founded on incorrect information. It is true that the state of affairs complained of does obtain to a certain extent but the trouble he certainly not reached those dimensions as are suggested by the words of the hon. member in question. Apropos of this, the fact that the Police have received no reports as to the alleged strange doings of an amorous band of Indians at Kowloon sheds an interesting light on the remarks which appeared in the immortal columns of one of the journals published in the Colony. The insolence of chairmen and ricksha pullers, however, is an ancient and glaring nuisance, and their conduct, as one of the unofficial members put it, truly showed a contempt for authority, if that authority is indeed ever exercised. But the matter is essentially one to which the general body of the public should move, the Police being practically helpless to abate the nuisance to any appreciable degree. The present Police Force would indeed bequeath to be doubled or trebled before all the little discrepancies committed every day in the year by this incorrigible class of people could possibly come under their notice. If every local resident took the trouble of bringing before a local Magistrate, but once a member of this inconsiderate crew of the community, the change would be automatic, as it were, and would surprise us to greatly as the upholsterers themselves. Let us hope, Hongkong, I must once again repeat, at the risk of being accused of redundancy, everybody's business seems to be nobody's business.

THE KOWLOON FERRY PIKE.

It was with a sigh of relief that I received the welcome news that the new pu chaser of the Kowloon Ferry pier rights intends to erect a decent structure in place of the present melancholy match, which has, done duty from time immemorial. Every year, on the advent of the typhoon season, large crowds of visitors as well as residents have been wont to congregate in front of the frail structure and at the psychological moment, the roof has been in the habit of collapsing with a thousand crashes, carrying all before it, to the accompaniment of resounding "Hi-Yahs" from hundreds of Chinese tarts. The fact that year in and year out the owners of the pier should have permitted the tragic performance to be repeated seems somewhat incongruous in itself. Nor is the Kowloon Ferry pier the only frail structure in the Colony. Only the other day a few of the Colony's worthy citizens escaped an untimely immersion into the water below. Murray Pier by a kind of providence. If the persons concerned had been less fortunate than they were, it would have afforded hundreds of interested spectators an opportunity to inwardly admire a callous P.W.D. but seeing that that body, like a corporation, has neither a soul to be dimmed nor a body to be kicked their efforts would probably not have proved of much avail.

HONGKONG VS. LONDON AESTHETICS.

Here in Hongkong the question of the "finest site" is sometimes discussed but the aesthetic art is evidently not confined to Hongkong. Latey, a great controversy has been raging in London over the appearance of a certain section of Buckingham Palace, as an indirect result of which a certain architect called John Nash who has long been dead has been placed in the unhappy position of having his memory generally reviled for being the author of what is considered an ugly monstrosity. A writer in an esteemed London journal was led to carry out certain investigations with regard to the matter and has made the interesting discovery that John Nash was not alive at the time of the perpetration of the architectural outrage and therefore scarcely deserved the unkind shafts of his critics. The writer in question also proceeds to make further remarks on the subject. He says:—"One gentleman who is leaving things alone remarks that what was good enough for Edward VII. should be good enough for George V. This is rather an ingenuous remark, for it suggests that those who are for improving or replacing the palace are not loyal to the memory of the late King. But one may ask—was the palace good enough for Edward VII? And apart from that the suggestion is based on the remark I have quoted would have stopped all improvements in the past had it been acted upon. For instance, King Alfred is very generally reviled—but would it do to say that what was good enough for King Alfred that is good enough for King George V? I think not, but in holding that the present King should have a better house than Alfred had I do not show any lessened respect to the memory of Alfred.

A STRANGE OBJECTION.

The above is interesting but it is not all. We are told that there is a prospect of dispute not only as to what material should be used for a new front, but the experts cannot agree as to the stone of which the existing front is formed. Some say the front portion of the Palace, which is generally admitted to be the worst feature of the Royal mansion, is constructed of granite, while others contend that it is made of sandstone. This is a delicate point and it will not be tamely to say what is right or what is wrong. But the present situation is this: This is how the writer in question concludes his remarks:

We have also had the advantage of the considered views of an alderman of the London Council on this complicated matter. He blames to some extent the direction in which the Mall runs, saying: "The Mall runs nearly east-north-east, and the palace must face along it. The result of this is that at or, ten o'clock in the morning there can be no play of light and shade upon its face; while the brightness of the summer day, the more gorgous the winter sun, setting behind it, the more evil must it appear as a dead dark screen blotting out the sky and closing the vista. So he suggests the cutting out of the critic, to let us have a look through! But if the alderman is yearning for a good view the complete removal of the palace would meet his views better." If this cannot be done, and as I suppose it is not possible even for an alderman of the London County Council to alter the course of the sun, or to twist the earth in some manner more convenient for Buckingham Palace, we had better leave matters alone. Indeed, so long as the present front remains the fact that the sun abhors it the better, for the building resembles Gillette's attorney's elderly, ugly daughter, who could only pass very well for forty-three when she was in the dark with the light behind her. (It will be readily seen that the remedial measures suggested here are not so simple as in the case of the "fine site.") All this is very instructive reading. In London, they are trying to alter the course of the sun.

CASUAL CRITIC

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the 5th annual ordinary meeting, to be held at the Company's Depot, 2, Lower Albert Road, on Saturday, 8th inst., at 12.30 p.m., is as follows:

The directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1910.

The profit for the year, after writing off \$3,879 for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts, and providing for directors' and auditor's fees, amounts to \$6,310.64, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of one dollar and twenty cents per share, absorbing \$1,800; 12½ per cent. to cattle reserve fund \$1,000; to fire and typhoon insurance fund \$1,000; and to carry forward \$1,506.4.

Directors.—Dr. J. W. Nibley and the Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne reitite by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

Another—"We annexed accounts have been audited by Mr. V. J. Chapman, F.A.A., in the absence of Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offered himself for re-election at this meeting."

J. W. NOBLE, Chairman.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY, 1910

Dr.	July 31st.	
To Directors' and auditor's fees	\$ 2,707.00	
Repairs and re-arts	5,613.00	
Land cultivation & improvement	1,474.10	
Loss on subsidiary coins	717.52	
Written off:—		
Bad and doubtful debts \$1,651.78		
Share investments	504.00	
Buildings	3,869.73	
Furniture, machinery and stores	2,173.36	
		\$ 8,387.97
Balance		63,356.64
		\$31,362.24
Cr.	August 1st.	
By Balance from last year	\$ 1,150.00	
Interest	3,029.58	
By Scrip fees	55.00	
B'd debts recovered	209.67	
By Balance of working account	77,74.78	
		\$31,362.24

BALANCE SHEET 31ST JULY, 1910.

Capital:—		
40,000 Shares at \$7.50 each	\$ 300,000	
Less \$1.00 per share not called up	60,000	
		\$240,000.00
Unclaimed dividends	202.00	
Capital reserve	20,000.00	
Fire and typhoon insurance fund	10,000.00	
Accounts payable	44,475.81	
Balance of profit and loss account	62,150.64	
		\$77,027.75
Assets		\$ 64,749.85
Buildings and property	\$13,869.73	
Less written off	3,869.73	
		\$10,000.00
Furniture, machinery and stores	5,017.36	
Less written off	2,173.36	
		18,000.00
Share investments and mortgages	62,825.00	
Less written off	59.00	
		67,310.00
Steam launch	5,000.00	
Accounts receivable	44,475.81	
Stocks on hand	55,916.64	
		\$377,027.75

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Yesterday evening, the annual meeting of members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club was held at the offices of this Union Insurance Society of Canton. Mr. A. Denison presided. The report and statement of accounts were approved. Hon. Mr. Kesswick was appointed Commodore, and the sailing committee was composed of the Commodore, Commodore Eyles, Messrs. Denison, Rouse, Wedd, W. H. Hind and Tooker, Messrs. Shields, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chisholm, Martin and Pollock were appointed members of the rowing committee. Mr. Wedd, R.E., was appointed fiscal treasurer, and Messrs. Jamieson and Johnson were elected deputy treasurers. Mr. Subholland suggested that the race to be held at Tolo harbour on the opening day and pointed out that the *Protector* could take the yachts round on her deck, while the boats for a rowing race could be taken by rail. The opinion of the meeting was favourable to the scheme provided that it did not involve the yachts being towed. An assurance to this effect was given by Mr. Subholland. Mr. Hesse stated that the *Protector* could take five one-deck boats and seven others. Orders were given for yachts and for rowing boats were also suggested.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

St. Joseph's College Swimming Club held their aquatic sports this year at Stonecutters on Saturday. The times in the different events were poor owing to the choppy sea. The event of the day was the 150 Yards Championship of the College which only three competed for a 1st winner. J. Tan, won the event with forty yards to spare from the second boy. On the whole the day's outing was very successful and the St. Josephians enjoyed themselves immensely. The officials were:—President, the Rev. Bro. Director; Judge, Rev. Bro. Cornelius and Austin; Stater; Rev. Bro. Paul and Distibus; Timuknepur; Rev. Bro. Willard.

The results are as follows:—
50 YARDS FOR BOYS UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.

A. Baumann 1
C. Carson 2

The winner won easily with over 3 yards to spare from the second boy.

100 YARDS FOR BOYS under 15 years of age.

J. Haas 1
A. Baumann 2

Nine boys started for this event. L. Dabio was second, but he was disqualified for fouling, and Baumann was awarded the place.

100 YARDS (Open to all ages).

R. Baumann 1
L. Dabio 2

The entry for this event were large and it proved exciting. The winner stayed under water for 35 seconds.

150 YARDS (Open to all ages).

R. Baumann 1
L. Dabio 2

Baumann won easily with over 3 yards to spare from the second boy.

NEAT DIVING.

J. Haas 1
C. Vay 2

100 YARDS (Open)

R. Baumann 1
L. Dabio 2

This event resulted in an easy win for Baumann again.

TUG-OF-WAR IN WATER—resisted in a draw between Hines' and Roys' teams.

SWIMMING IN PAIRS.

A. Baumann 1
L. Dabio 2

F. Silvia 1

J. Thyne 2

50 YARDS (Open to beginners).

C. Cerone 1

F. Remedios 2

BLINDFOLD RACE.

F. Bushi 1

G. Reich 2

250 Yards at the Championship of the School.

J. Tash 1

L. Dabio 2

F. Bushi 3

The following were only three entrants for the race which resulted in an easy win for Tash with 40 yards to spare from the second boy.

CONSOLODATION RACE.

O. Kyi 1

G. Elavannat 2

At the conclusion of the sports the Rev. Bro. Director presented the prizes to the successful winners, after which he spoke a few encouraging words to the boys, and the meeting ended with the usual cheer.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co's Circular dated London, September 8, contains the following:—

G.L.—About \$80,000 in bar gold arrived from abroad. \$15,000 was reserved for India, the remainder is expected to be all taken for the Continent. The price remained at 77½ pds. Std.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Sept. 1, \$100,000 in bar gold

Sept. 2, \$120,000 in sovereigns for Constantinople.

Sept. 3, 50,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

Sept. 7, 10,000 in sovereigns for Bolivia.

During the week there has been a net influx of \$15,000.

Silver.—The price continues to derive support from its proximity to the parity of the China exchange. On several days silver was bought for this quarter; on others although actual orders failed to arrive, the probability of such a contingency deterred sellers from pricing with their silver at lower rates, and dealings were consequently on a small scale. So long as the speculators, whose holdings are so huge, refrain from selling any considerable portion of their stocks, the market seems inclined to present a steady appearance.

The establishment of a premium on forward silver is to be accounted for in the following manner. Obviously the proportion actually carried by these speculators themselves can represent but an extremely small fraction of their holding and the London market, in view of the harsh treatment which it received in July, is not disposed to facilitate the prolongation of their commitments except on remunerative terms.

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

THE ADDRESSES.

1st inst. In the presence of a large concourse of people the opening ceremony of the Kowloon-Canton Railway took place at Kowloon this afternoon. The gathering included His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Lady May and the Misses May, representatives of the Army and Navy, members of the Consular Body, and the leading British, Chinese and foreign residents in the Colony. There were also present: Right Rev Bishop D. Pocock and the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, H.E. Wei Han, managing director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Imperial Chinese section) attended on behalf of H.E. Yuan Shu-hsun, Viceroy of Canton.

Proceedings commenced with a sketch of the history of the line from its inception to its inauguration this afternoon.

Mr. E. S. Lindsay, Chief Engineer, said:—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, We are assembled to-day to send forth on its prosperous career the latest offspring of your prolific Colony. For the past four years the up-bringing and education of the child has been proceeding in the New Territory and although during this period the youngster has not been altogether free from infantile troubles, severe chills from typhoons, a little dyspepsia now and then, and other ills that a young and growing railway is heir to, its sound constitution has pulled it through, and with screws of steel, it stands before us a promising youngster full of "go," and ready to start on the journey of life. Even the most prosperous careers have their set backs, and it is not to be expected that our young friend will have an exception, but its parents and guardians are not hysterically inclined, and as long as it keeps steadily on its way, and refrains from going off the track—say occasionally—there is no reason to doubt that it will eventually settle down into regular and comfortable practice, and amply repay those who have done so much for it. And as in the life of all union is desirable, we will hope that ere long a suitable one will be forthcoming from across the frontier. There may be some in this assembly, who assert that they travel the fastest, who travel alone, but I would remind them that it is equally true that they who travel fast, travel light—and that in this case unity means strength 'bearing each others burdens, and the prosperity of the countries which union represents. In the year 1883 the British and Chinese Corporation obtained a concession for the construction of a railway between Canton and Kowloon. Much delay ensued in negotiating with the Chinese Corporation for the construction of the Chinese Section, and it was not till 1906 that circumstances justified the commencement of the construction of the British Section. After protracted negotiations the agreement for the Chinese Section was signed by the British and Chinese Corporation on the 7th March, 1907, and shortly after the construction of that Section also was commenced. A good deal has been said off and on about the cost of the railway—railways like this one which are intended for the development of a district usually do cost a good deal, and until that development is accomplished, the traffic must necessarily be slight. The original intention is liable to be lost sight of, when, after a railway is finished, traffic sufficient to pay for the interest on its cost is not immediately forthcoming. In order to give you some sort of idea as to whether the cost has been excessive or not, it will be well to have a brief and general description of what the enterprise really comprises. The length of the railway is 22 miles between the Buffer Stop at Kowloon and the Bridge over the River at Lower River at Lower. At this end there is a Reclamation of 4 acres in area extending between the Deep Sea Frontage known as Blackheads, the purchase of which is also included in the capital cost of the Railway and the new Gasoline Road at Hung Hom. Along the frontage of this there will be room for three Deep Sea Berths where ships can come alongside jetties. The Railway has had to provide for extensions of Public Works which the growing nature of Kowloon and Hung Hom and Yaumatei demands. For 16 miles the railway runs through deep cuttings and on high banks where no other route was practically possible and above all 14 miles of the alignment is in tunnel, an abnormally high proportion. In addition to this the capital account has had to bear interest during construction, Home charges and loss of exchange which together amount to close on \$500,000. The cost of tunnelling has been very moderate and of this there can be no sort of question. The cost of the reclamation works out to about 20 cents a square foot and compares well with the prices we have had to pay for land adjacent. The rates for earth-work and concrete are distinctly reasonable and the rolling stock has been supplied at a low tender. Taking then the cost of the enterprise when it is finished at \$2,000,000, let us first deduct therefrom the cost of that portion of the reclamation on which does not form part of the Railway proper about \$200,000 (I am speaking in general terms). The cost of the deep sea berth at Blackheads is about \$600,000. The cost of the tunnels \$1,700,000. The proportion of interest and home charge due to the above \$500,000 and with about \$10,000 for a few other items, we get a sum of about \$5,000 too to be subtracted from \$2,000,000 which gives \$6,000,000 as the cost of 22 miles of untraversed railway inclusive of work-shops and equipment. Now if you were to add another \$1,000,000 to this amount you could convert the Kowloon-Canton Railway into a double line along these 22 miles and the cost thereof would work out in about \$70,000 per mile as a doubled line of Railway of a very heavy nature. If however you prefer to judge it as a single line and to make due allowance on the \$6,000,000 say 25 percent, because all the cuttings and most of the banks and nearly all the bridges have been built for a double line you will get the cost of the single line of railway at \$4,25,000 or \$140,63 per mile and I leave it to the comment of the judge whether this figure compares favourably with the cost of similar work elsewhere. For my part I am sure it does. Too much of your time has been taken up and I will therefore refrain from worrying you with any more figures on traffic possibilities. (Applause).

Sir Henry May said:—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Mr. Lindsay has briefly sketched the history of the Railway which I am asked to open today. I endorse his hope that the day is not far off when the British and Chinese Sections of this Railway will be linked together and the line thrown open to the public through traffic between Kowloon and Canton. Then will be the time to dwell on the benefits which this line will bring to us by linking our Colony to the neighbouring province of Kwangtung and by forming a part of the gigantic railroad which we hope will soon extend without a break from Kowloon to Canton. But, as to-day we celebrate it's opening to public traffic of the British Section only, I propose to confine myself entirely to a brief consideration of the advantages which, I confidently expect, will result from the com-

sition of the 22 miles of railroad now completed. The Railway will serve to introduce many of you to the District beyond the Kowloon bridge of hill. The District has only been under British rule for a little over 10 years. Its development on the broad and easy lines directed by that wise and far-seeing administrator, Sir Henry Blake, assisted by Mr. (now Sir) James Stewart-Lockhart who seems to have a genius for organising economical administration, has been somewhat striking. It was necessary in the first place to incur somewhat heavy expenditure on Police protection in order to make the Provinces Britannica respected. This Sir Henry Blake rightly regarded as our first duty. Next it was necessary to survey the country and to investigate titles to land, settle them and draw up an accurate rent roll. In this work Mr. C. Mcl. Masser and Mr. O. Clement rendered invaluable service. To the arduous knowledge of the latter of the Chinese Law of land tenure the Colony owes the fact that fraudulent claims to large and valuable areas of land, extending from Lyuen to Kowloon City and from Shambulio to Lai-shui, were disposed of in the Courts, the land being retained for the Colony to be a real benefit of the taxpayers. The number of holdings demarcated and adjudicated upon in the mainland district was 281,332. Simultaneously the work of administration had to be organised. It has been carried on in an economical manner by two Officers at Tai Po, the Magistrate (now called District Officer), and the "Assistant Land Officer," now called Assistant District Officer. In the former capacity the District has been fortunate in enjoying the services of Mr. B. R. Hallifax, who has displayed great tact without loss of the necessary firmness in handling the population. The latter post has of recent years been ably filled by Mr. S. B. C. Ross. The principal source of expenditure has been, and still is, the maintenance of an adequate Police Force. Much of the success that has been achieved by the administration is due to efficiency and tact of the Police whose presence the inhabitants now thoroughly understand and appreciate. In the suppression of robberies by gangs of armed men belonging partly to the District and partly to the contiguous Chinese Territory, the Police have benefited by the friendly and effective co-operation of the Chinese Officials across the border. The Revenue collected last year is the mainland district you are about to visit from Land Tax, or Crown Rent as we call it, was \$8,000 and from all sources including Opium and Liquor \$1,800. This much more than covers the cost of administration and leaves a surplus for the development of the country. But if the development of the district has been satisfactory up to the present time, I venture to predict that it will be much more rapid and much more pronounced now that it has been made easy of access by means of this Railway. The administration will be greatly facilitated, trade will be stimulated, and the condition of the inhabitants must be improved by their being brought into closer connection with the large market which Hongkong affords. We do not expect that this line by itself will pay remunerative interest on the large capital spent on its construction. But the indirect financial result to the Colony will, I think, be such as to compensate it some measure for the large expenditure that has been incurred. All of us Europeans and Chinese alike have a feeling while residing in Hongkong akin to what the now famous Kowloon Tiger would feel if he were caged. We want more room. We need more frequent change of environment. This Railway will enable some of us to take short holidays from our work and from each other. Others again will prefer to lead the simple life in the country, visiting Hongkong daily for their business. I expect therefore to see in course of time great evolution in the social condition of the Colony. The country to which this Railway will introduce you is very beautiful. In the roses garb it assumes in winter, it will remind some of you of our far-distant highlands; the emerald mantle which it dons in summer is the emerald dress of comely girls; the resounding ocean which washes its shores fills the memories and the hearts of Englishmen. There you may taste of one of the sweetest joys in life—the enjoyment of Nature's beauty. And there too our Chinese citizens may change the restrictions which life in a large city is always subject to, for the comparative freedom of a home in the country. This Railway will be short bring to the inhabitants of the District greater ease and greater wealth. To you my friends who do not reside in the District, if it does not bring greater riches it will bring what is better than gold and silver—more enjoyment of life and greater contentment of spirit. To these advantages will succeed a better understanding of the inhabitants of the District now opened to you, and in course of time closer intercourse and more intimate relations with the officials and people of the great Empire on your borders. The work that is this day consummated is an important step in the material improvement of the Colony, which Providence has entrusted to our keeping. Let us not in this hour forget the men who contributed to the work—Sir Matthew Nathan, whose foresight materially assisted in the provision of funds to defray its cost and who initiated the work, Sir F. L. Luard, whose able control the work has been carried out, Mr. G. N. Evans, Mr. E. S. Lindsay and their Staff of Engineers, who have completed a work which is a credit to British Engineering. May this undertaking, under the guidance of Almighty Providence, bring to our dear loved Colony increased prosperity and happiness. (Loud Applause).

The list of the invited guests is as follows:—

Mr. W. E. Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan Chu-pak, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Fuk, Lam Yam-clun, Ku Kai-tan, Chin Chau-sam, U Ho-chau, Ho Ngok-lau, Yung Hia-pung, Chan Shat-gram, Wu Chiu-han, Shiu On-fai, Tseung Sze-ki, Wu Lai-chun, Yung Shiu-po, Moi Man-cheung, Li Yau-chun, Chan Lek-kiun.

The list of Chinese gentlemen invited:—

Messrs. Wei Yuk, Fung Wa-chu, Ng Hon-tz, Chau Siu-ki, Leung Po-chi, Chan Chun-chun, Chin Ching-hau, Ng Li-han, Wong Kun-fuk, Lo Shupu, Hui Chi-lam, Wong Fa-ung, Tong Lai-chun, Chan Kang-yue, Tam Tso-kong, Wei Wah-lam, Oh Fuk, Mak Tso-chau, Leung Yan-po, Chan Choi-ping, Lan Pan-chin, Siu Tak-fan, Lan

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."—
DEAR SIR.—We sent you on the 10th of last June, a copy of an Appeal which had been publicly addressed to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, upon the initiation of the Imperial Maritime League, to obtain parliamentary sanction to a Loan of £1,000,000 for National Defence. Attached to that letter was a list of 158 Officers of Flag and General Rank, who gave it their public support.

Following this, we sent you a copy of a second letter to Mr. Asquith, dated July 9th, conveying a further list of distinguished signatories. Copies of both these previous communications are enclosed for your reference.

We now have the pleasure to forward to you a third letter and a third list of over a hundred additional officers of rank in His Majesty's Navy and Army, who also give their public endorsement to the movement.

In view of this extraordinary consensus of expert opinion as to the National need of the measure suggested, we venture, with the utmost earnestness, to pray you to grant prominence and full attention to this third Appeal, thus supported, to His Majesty's Government.

Having regard to the immense efforts now being made by the German Empire to wrest naval supremacy from Britain, it is the bare fact that upon the success of this Appeal, hangs the existence of Britain as an independent State and of the Empire as a united whole.

We are,

HAROLD F. WYATT,
L. GRAHAM H. HORTON-SMITH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

[Enclosure.]
10th August, 1910.

HUNDRED MILLION LOAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Sir.—We have honour to submit a list of over a hundred further Officers of Flag and General rank who desire to endorse and to support the Appeal (which we were privileged previously to send you) to obtain Parliamentary sanction to a Loan of £1,000,000 for National Defence.

As the number of such Officers already associated with that Appeal was 247, the total number now amounts to no fewer than 357.

It is, therefore, the fact that 357 high Officers of His Majesty's Navy and Army units in the declared conviction (as stated in the words of their Appeal to you) "that national danger does threaten and that the need of special effort to meet it is urgent."

In view of the immense and incomparable weight of expert authority by which the existence of this national danger is thus asserted, and by which this Appeal for special provision against it is open, we venture, with infinite respect but, in full earnestness, to entreat the early consideration of His Majesty's Government.

By this public Appeal the distinguished signatories have expressed themselves as also "convinced that, in raising the loan proposed, His Majesty's Government would receive the whole-hearted support of His Majesty's Opposition."

This was evidently correct, inasmuch as Mr. Balfour himself, while making no express pronouncement on the subject of the Loan, has yet authorised us to state publicly his opinion that "no well informed person doubts that any scheme adopted by the Government for strengthening the Navy would have the hearty support of the Unionist Party."

That the application of the suggested Loan would strengthen not only the Navy, but also the Army and our means of Aerial Defence, is incontrovertible.

The adoption, therefore, of the proposal initiated by the Imperial Maritime League, and supported by the 357 Flag and General Officers who have permitted the publication of their names, would have the effect of uniting both the great political Parties in the restoration of National Safety and National Confidence.

The governing condition of National Defence is, however, as the signatories of the Appeal have pointed out,—Finance, and inasmuch as under our present Party System this fact necessarily brings Defence into the domain of political controversy, it follows, that responsibility in this vital matter must, under that system, rest, neither with the Admiralty nor with the War Office, who can do no more than administer the funds respectively allotted to them, but with the Government and Parliament of the day which alone have power to raise the funds required.

Those funds can only be obtained either by heavy additional taxation, or by Loan, and since such additional taxation is probably impossible at the present time, we submit that the expedient of a Loan offers the only practicable means of providing for the reconstruction of our entire Fleet, declared to be requisite by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, and, alike, of making good our known and acknowledged Military deficiencies.

We are, Sir,

Yours Obedient Servants,
HAROLD FRAZER WYATT,
L. GRAHAM H. HORTON-SMITH,
Joint Founders and Honorary Secretaries
Imperial Maritime League.

To the Right Honourable
The Prime Minister,
10, Downing Street, S.W.

THE GREAT NICOLA HAS ARRIVED.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD CRITICIZED.

The following list of names in the *N. C. D. News* of 28th ult. over the signature of Mr. Arnold Foster, who wrote from Wuchang on such a name—A telegram in yesterday's issue of the 10th inst., quotes some remarks by the Governor of Hongkong to the effect that a university in China would be bound to come under the deadening influence of Chinese influence. As these remarks will, rightly or wrongly, be generally interpreted, as "directed at the scheme in which the prime mover is the Rev. Lord William Cecil," I shall be glad if you will allow me to criticise Sir F. Lugard's criticism.

I have before me a full and, as I think, highly satisfactory official statement in regard to the United Universities' Scheme for a University for China. The names of the gentlemen who form the joint committee for the general management of the scheme are a guarantee that we have here no ill-considered project or project espoused by ill-informed persons. Among the four trustees of the undertaking are the Marquess of Salisbury, the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Education, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Satow. With them are associated in the committee of management some twenty other men drawn from the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, all of them deeply interested in education. These include the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and the Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge; the Warden of Keble, the Master of Selwyn, Professor McAllister of Cambridge, and Mr. A. Lionel Smith, Fellow of Balliol. A glance at such names on the part of any one who knows anything of the personalities behind them, will cause a smile to pass over his face as he tries to imagine these gentlemen, in their management of an important educational institution, under the spell of "the deadening influence of Chinese officialdom."

It is scarcely likely, e.g., that the President of the Board of Education in England, or the late British Minister in China, would lend their names to a University scheme for China into which they had not gone carefully, or to a scheme which they feared would have no more vitality in that there is in any of the educational institutions that have been started and are being managed by Chinese mandarins with official funds. It is interesting to contrast

SIR F. LUGARD'S VIEWS.

of the proposed new university in China, with the view expressed in the document before me of Sir F. Lugard's scheme for the University in Hongkong. "Hongkong," say the promoters of the Oxford and Cambridge proposals, "is a portion of the British Empire, and no patriotic Briton could feel otherwise than sympathetic towards an attempt to introduce the best university education into a British possession. But we can hardly expect the Chinese to share our enthusiasm for the British flag. If we are to attain the special object we have in view, i.e., that of naturalizing Western knowledge and Christian ethics in China, we must choose our site in the heart of the country, not in an island under British rule. Moreover, it must be in a district where Mandarin is spoken, which is the language of three-fourths of China. The dialect spoken in Hongkong is only understood in the South-east. Hongkong, however, is six hundred miles distant from the Wu-han city, and we see no danger that the sphere of influence of the two universities would overlap, or that they would ever become hostile or even rival institutions."

But the founders of

THE UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA

scheme are not working without some data to go upon, or without some very encouraging examples of what is possible in China. If they have not had before them any examples of efficient and prosperous colleges under official management, they have had what has been much more to the point, viz., some very brilliant examples of what can be done apart from either Chinese official Government like that of Hongkong. There are today large and prosperous and efficient colleges in China that are the outcome of only more or less private enterprise. There are also individuals, who, with no other resources behind them than those that have come through missionary societies that had many responsibilities resting upon them besides educational responsibilities, have been able to build up a great educational work that has had very far-reaching results. To name two or three of such workers, only may seem ridiculous when so many more come in one's mind, and yet who can ever forget such workers as Dr. Calvin Mater working in Shantung against tremendous odds and under most depressing circumstances when forty years ago, Western knowledge was nothing thought of in China? Who has not ever seen the work going on in St. John's College at Shanghai under the leadership of Dr. Hawks Pott, or the work of the Anglo-Chinese School at Tientsin commenced by Dr. S. Livingston Hart—himself a fellow of a Cambridge College, but, as far as I can see, a man of far more ability than any of his Chinese colleagues? The youthful hero replied briefly and expressed his thanks at the appreciation of the American Government. Sailors, he said, were called upon suddenly to do these things and they were always glad to render assistance. They might need help themselves one day.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

SUCCESS OF POPPY PROHIBITION EXAGGERATED.

The following Imperial Decree dated Sept. 27 is published in the *N. C. D. News*—In opium prohibition it is of greater importance to prohibit opium smoking than poppy plantation. In their desire to attain merit the Viceroys and Governors in the provinces have been keen in prohibiting plantation and traffic, but have neglected to prohibit smoking, which attitude is far from right. We commanded the Ministry of Finance to appoint delegates to investigate conditions and they have now reported that in prohibiting poppy plantation the efforts made in the provinces are perfunctory and results have been exaggerated. For example, the governments of Kirin, Heilung-kiang, Honan, Shansi, Fukien, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Chinese Turkestan have reported entire suppression of opium, whereas it has not been eradicated. The Viceroy and Governor of these provinces have neglected their attention and blundered in their reports. They should hardly escape from blame and are hereby referred to the Ministry of Civil Appointments for determination of a penalty. All the rewards which have been recommended for Shansi, Kirin, Yunnan and other provinces are hereby ordered to be cancelled to serve as a warning.

Besides the authorities in the provinces should appreciate our difficulties and should strictly prohibit opium in accordance with the exigencies of the circumstances, with a view to reduce the number of smokers day by day, and to eradicate this chronic disease. It is thus hoped to ensure fundamental rectification of the evil. As to reorganization measures the Ministry of Finance is commanded to act conjointly with the Ministry of the Interior and the Comptroller of Opium Taxes in making due arrangements by taking into consideration all circumstances and then asking for orders to put them in operation.

THE DEADENING INFLUENCE OF CHINESE OFFICIALDOM.

will almost certainly swallow up the higher influences of Christian ethical teaching and the ardour of the organisation of the new Oxford and Cambridge movement. I venture to predict that the result will be seen in due time to be of a directly opposite character, and that as the students in the new university, come first under the personal influence of this new school of teachers, and secondly under the inspiration of their teaching, a new view of the world, in which they live, will dawn on their minds with the effect of awakening in them a new and more worthy love of their country, a new appreciation of the importance of moral rectitude, and, last, but not least, a new zeal for imparting to others something of the higher moral and educational influences under which they themselves have consciously come. Such men will in due time be quite fit to take their place in the governing body of the University and

A Washington dispatch of Sept. 30 says—Minister Colhoun announces in dispatches recently received at the State Department that another Boxer crisis is imminent in China. Your correspondent has learned that the officials here regard the situation as sufficiently grave to call for immediate preparation to meet any emergency that may arise, and to protect American lives and property in the size of any possible outbreak. Orders have been issued to both the Army and Navy Departments to ready at once for eventualities and preparations are now under way to work these Departments to the best advantage.

Mr. Fred. J. Watson has issued invitation to dinner on Monday, 10th October, at the City Hall to-morrow night, to meet Mr. R. D. Beaven, Vice-president and general manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

A BRAVE ACT.

to share in its responsibilities, and as they come to do so the prominent fact will be not the sternity of Chinese official turpitude with its demoralising power, but the vital and growing influence of cultured Chinese, who have acquired something else in the schools besides a knowledge of the facts of science—the ripened fruits of Christian civilization and nobility of life.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF BRITISH SAILOR.

Before the business of the Chamber of Commerce commenced yesterday, says the *Sierra Leone Free Press* of 27th ult., "pleasing little comment took place."

Mr. D. T. Boyd, the Chairman, mentioned that a humane act had been done by a brave man. Such acts were appreciated by all of them, especially in their connection with the mercantile marine.

The Hon. W. Evans, acting Colonial Secretary, thanked the Chamber for giving him the privilege of appearing there that day and occupying a little of the valuable time. The desire was to make public one of those acts of bravery which is always a mark of the community.

It might be that if any of them were suddenly called upon to perform such an act of bravery, they might

ITALIAN CONVENT.

SALE OF WORK.

1st inst. The annual sale of work in connection with the Italian Convent commenced this forenoon and was visited by several ladies whose benefaction to that most worthy institution have so greatly assisted the Sisters of Charity in providing for the wants of the nine hundred odd children under their care, and for whose upbringing the sale is held every year to secure a small proportion of the wherewithal required by an organisation of the magnitude like the well-known establishments of the Convent.

There was on display to-day a very large collection of all kinds of embroidered articles in linen, silks and satin. The daily children's frocks, ladies' wear, 2 apparel and table covers were all finished in a style to appeal to all housewives who take a pride in the comfort and pleasure of a happy home. The articles are all priced and considering the deserving object which is to benefit by the sale the community cannot do better than pay a visit to the Convent while the sale is on to-day, on Monday and Tuesday.

The Hon. W. Evans, acting Colonial Secretary, thanked the Chamber for giving him the privilege of appearing there that day and occupying a little of the valuable time. The desire was to make public one of those acts of bravery which is always a mark of the community.

It might be that if any of them were suddenly called upon to perform such an act of bravery, they might

CROWN LAND SALE.

THREE LOTS SOLD.

1st inst. Three lots of Crown land were sold by public auction at the P.W.D. this afternoon. The first was 1 L. No. 183 at Kau U Fung Tong and covered 9.76 square feet; it was sold for \$1,400, being above the upper price. The purchasers were Messrs. Lum, Wo, Li Wing Fung and Chan Shit Pak.

A plot of land measuring 2.86 square feet and bearing an annual Crown rent of \$16 at Shaukwan was sold to Mr. Chak Yek Tong for \$1,030, who was unopposed in the bidding.

Mr. Wm. Barker bought an area of 4.00 square feet under a rural building lease for \$10. The land is situated at Chai Wan Bay.

Machine Drawing—Stage I. Ma Shing.

Cheng, Wong Kai On, Wong Kwo Shau.

Hoi Shan, Stage II. Fung Tai Wai, A. L. Leong, Chan Ping Uat, Stage III. Cheung.

Applied Mechanics—Stage I. F. Summer.

A. W. J. Simmons, Stage II. Ma Fung Shui.

Kwok Wei Tung.

Steam—Stage I. F. Summer.

A. R. Leong, See Leung So, Wong Kai On, Stage

II. A. W. J. Simmons.

Mathematics I—Lam Pak To, Au Kai Kee.

A. R. Leong, Chau Yen Tung, Mak King Cheung, Wong Yuk Lam, Au Shiu Cheung, Ho Shau Kit.

Mathematics II—Ng Ka Pui, Li Loo Kwei.

Young Kun Shan.

Practical Chemistry—I. O. C. Macken.

Law Ping Wing, E. Law, J. M. Dyer, H. Ho Wing Hing.

II. Fung Man Fook, Young Wei.

E. Era, B. Shaw, R. Judith, I. Chan Wing.

III. Tam Wing Kwok, Ko Wo Tuck.

Theoretical Chemistry—I. E. Law, II. B. Shaw, Pui Man Fan, III. Tam Wing Kwok.

Ko Wo Tuck.

Physics—I. Un Kwok, Pui Man Fan.

H. Wing Kin, D. Xavier, A. M. de Eca, Cheung Kwok Lam.

English—Stage I. Mabel Long.

Chan Tat-wa, Chan Kiong On, Young Kam.

Li Ng, Rajah, Villebranche, Radha Singh, A. M.

Lieman, Tam Kam-hong, I. G. Young.

Pong Tung, Chia, Teik-hui Yamamoto, S.

D. Somaki, Chang Kwoi Lam, Willie Lee, E. K. Tait.

French Class—I. T. P. Xavier, Pong.

Ching, S. Silva Neto, S. D. S. Soma.

I. M. F. Tully, Martha Peterson, Dorothy Pines.

Short-hand—Beginners. Dolores Braga, Pepita Rio, Dolores D'Almeida, Remedios, Pepita Rio, Janet Marshall, Mabel Long, Carmelita, Assuit 4, Theft 2. Illegally having opium in his possession 1, Drunk and creating a disturbance 1, Looting property from a wrecked junk 2.

By order,

C. Berkeley Mitchell,

Secretary.

(Signed), W. K. Yau,

Chairman.

—

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

1st inst.

The Hongkong Cricket Ground was opened for tennis to-day in addition to cricket practice at the nets.

On Saturday, 8th October, the usual cricket match opening the new season will be 1st X, versus "All comers," commencing at 2.30 p.m. The following will represent the 1st Eleven: T. E. Pearce, W. C. D. Turner, Capt. G. E. Garrett, R.E., R. E. O. Bird, A. C. E. Ellington, H. Hancock, Lt. H. G. Bagal, E. A. Sharp, A. H. Young, R. Hancock and H. R. Makin.

The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT RECEIPTS.

TEST CASE AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

5th inst. Before Mr. Justice Hart and, Acting Chief Justice, at the Summary Court this morning, Cheong Ting Sam, as assignee under a deed of assignment dated May 10th, 1910, made between Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver and Trustees of the estate of the Tai Fung firm in bankruptcy, as vendor on the one part, and the plaintiff as purchaser on the other part, sued the Kwong Yee Fung firm to recover the sum of \$89,000, which plaintiff as assignee claimed he was entitled to recover, being balance of an account for goods sold by the Tai Fung firm to the defendants. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Hardinge's office, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. T. X. Almada, of Messrs Almada and Smith, for the defendants.

Mr. Potter stated that it was agreed by both sides that in the event of any one of the parties losing the case, they would consent to judgment in respect of two other actions. The action was a test case.

His Lordship—I don't quite understand the item "67 cents paid into Court."

Mr. Potter informed his Lordship that he did not know what the defence was, but he was aware that defendants alleged that the debt had been paid and that they held receipts in respect of same.

Mr. Alabaster said that that was so. The plaintiff had accepted a certain amount in full discharge of defendant's debt, less 67 cents.

His Lordship—What have I to try?

Mr. Potter—You have simply to find out whether the money is owing or not.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter stated that a meeting of creditors had been held and it was agreed that a dividend of 50 per cent. should be paid. The Tai Fung firm was formed in 1908. About September, 1909, owing to certain difficulties, the firm got into difficulties. In October of last year, an advertisement was inserted in the *China Mail* that monies should be paid to the firm. At about this time, there were in the Hung Cheong village in China ten debtors of the Tai Fung firm, consisting of people who owed monies amounting to \$7,000, the debtors being among them. On the 2nd October a man named Tang Cheuk Hing, a partner and salesman in the bankrupt firm, wrote letters to the defendants asking for payment. No answer being received to the letter, another letter was sent on the 28th asking for the money.

At this point, his Lordship asked whether the plaintiff contended that the letters had been received.

Mr. Potter stated that he did not know whether the defendants had in fact received the letters but the latter were sent under registered cover and they were in possession of receipts for same.

His Lordship—Post Office receipt?

Mr. Potter—Yes.

Continuing, Counsel stated that on the 2nd November, a meeting of creditors was held and adjourned till the 12th. The different dates which were going to be met had an important bearing on the case. Between the 2nd and 10th of November, a letter was sent to the village asking for the money. On the 16th, a registered letter was again sent, for which he could produce a receipt. No reply was received either in respect of the letter or liability. On November 18th, a further registered letter was sent. On February 5th and in March of this year, meetings of creditors were held in the Official Receiver's office. At the latter meeting, it was agreed by the majority of the creditors that a dividend of 50 per cent. should be paid, and that the estate should be assigned to the defendants. On May 23rd, notice in writing of the assignment was sent to the defendants by Mr. Hardinge. Prior to that date the plaintiff went to the village himself and saw the two defendants, whom he asked for the money. The latter said they were partners in the Tai Fung firm and asked to be furnished with accounts. It was never suggested in any shape or form that the money had been paid to anyone. The defendants actually said "We owe the money." On June 2nd, one of the debtors (not the defendants) came down to Hongkong and paid his debt in full (\$450). The debt was reduced but nothing turned on that fact. A few days after, one of the defendants came down to Hongkong and sued the plaintiff if Mr. Hardinge would accept 50 per cent. of the debt. That was rather an important admission and bore the impress of truth upon it. It showed the working of defendant's mind. The man probably said to himself "The others have been asked to pay 50 per cent.; why should I pay more?"

His Lordship—That's a question of fact I'll have to try.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter stated that in July, a clerk in Mr. Hardinge's office, an interpreter, another man and the office-boy went to the village and served the defendants with notices in connection with the debt. The party had to be guarded by four soldiers and two officers. On that occasion also, the defendants admitted liability. The defence in all the actions (summary and original) was that the money had been paid and receipt given. The receipt were signed by a man named Ng Keek Nam, who was a partner in the Tai Fung firm, and the receipt were chopped with a chop belonging to the firm.

His Lordship—it was a genuine chop, I suppose? I mean to say it wasn't a chop manufactured for the purpose?

Mr. Potter—Oh, no. In fact, we are going to prove that the man kept the chop.

His Lordship—It is alleged that the signature on the receipt is a forgery?

Mr. Potter—It is alleged that it was a fraudulent transaction. It was not the proper chop of the firm. If I can prove that the receipt was a fraud and that the defendants were parties to the fraud, the receipt must be considered to be bad. I am going to prove, and I'll prove in a way which will leave no possible doubt in your Lordship's mind, I think, that whilst the plaintiff was supposed to be in the Sung Cheong village giving receipt, he was here in Hongkong. I'll prove that he was present at the meeting of creditors. I'll also prove that there are supposed to be ten receipts dated the 10th and 11th of November but the whole thing is a fraud. I'll prove that the chop was for another purpose.

After further argument the case was adjourned.

KOWLOON RIFLE RANGE.

The Kowloon Rifle Range is opened for practice by the Volunteers and Reserves every day from 4 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays. Two targets are available with markers, any extra targets must be supplied for. There will be no charge for targets and markers unless more than two targets are used.

We learn from a dispatch in Japanese papers that a red or warm tide has appeared along the coast of Shantung, prevails on the Pacific coast, but subsides for bay, and the northern part of the coast, which are being cultivated there, have been damaged.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

AT CALL FOR FUNDS.

Sir Frederick Lugard has issued the following appeal for funds for the University of Hongkong. The crossheadings are not in the original document:

It is desired to raise further funds for the endowment and equipment of the Hongkong University, in order to create a sufficient number of chairs or faculties to justify its claim to the title of a "University," and to meet the needs of the various students. In asking for donations for this scheme, I desire to invite attention to the following brief summary of the distinctive objects we have in view, and to the following points in connexion with the project:

GENERAL AIM.

1. The University is open to all races and creeds, and owing to the position of Hongkong it is primarily intended for Chinese. In common with the leading British and American Universities it has no religious exclusiveness, but it welcomes the establishment of hostels by religious bodies who have educated students in their schools, provided they conform to the regulations imposed by the council for the strict supervision and discipline of under-graduates. Students who are not resident in a hostel must live in the University precincts (where residential quarters are provided) under the close supervision of the British staff. It is an essential and primary object of the University to train the character and morale of students, and so far as possible to inculcate Writers ideals; with this close supervision Chinese parents and supporters are in strong sympathy. Playing fields are provided for the association of the staff with the students in healthy exercise and to promote touch.

PROFESSIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

2. The first three chairs to be established are "Medicine" (incorporating the Hongkong College of Medicine which for twenty years has done excellent work in this direction); "Applied Science" for the education of the railway, mining, and electrical engineers, surveyors, etc. (of whom China stands greatly to need for the development of her resources); and "Arts," to meet the requirements of those who desire to adopt an official career in China—to include political economy, Chinese language and literature, general history, geography, and mathematics, etc.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

3. The medium of instruction will be English. (a) Because it is difficult to obtain first-class professors who have a knowledge of Chinese, and the choice is too limited (the cost of maintaining its professors in China for two or three years till they had acquired proficiency in Chinese would involve an impossible burden upon any University). (b) Because it is desired to promote the study of English, and to make it the predominant language of diplomacy and in culture, as well as in commerce, in the East; and (c) in order that students of Western knowledge may be able to read the literature of England and America on the subjects which they are studying. (d) Because there is no common spoken language in China, and a man's from one province, or from different parts of the same province, would be wholly unable to understand a lecture delivered in any one dialect, whether Mandarin or other. Nor is Chinese at present capable of expressing the technical terms of Western knowledge.

THE CLAIMS OF HONGKONG.

4. It is desired to locate the University in Hongkong—a British colony for the following reasons:—(a) Its geographical position is unique for the purpose. Apart from leased territories (which China does not regard as permanently alienated), it alone occupies a position as a great emporium of trade close to the southern capital at Canton, with which its large Chinese population is in daily and intimate relations, and easily accessible by sea from all parts of China. (b) China does not desire a University under foreign control and supervision in China itself, and has at Hankow excluded graduates of mission colleges etc., from membership of the local representative council. That this exclusion does not extend to Hongkong is evidenced by the very high official positions held by ex-pupils of Queen's College a day by the same law exhibited by the Chinese for the establishment of a University in Hongkong which has been fully authorized, and has far exceeded my anticipations. The Coastal Government itself, as well as the Provincial Government at Canton, has subscribed and Chinese residents in Canton, Macao, Weihai, Amoy, and even as far north as Newchwang have come forward with subscriptions, as well as those in Saigon (French), Singapore, Penang and Australia. A University in China, moreover, bound to come under the descending influence of Chinese officialdom, which stunts its growth and deprives it any real future. (c) The inclusion of some of the principal Government officers on the council, with the Governor as Chancellor, will assure to the University both continuity of policy and the benefit of the advice of those who have had long experience with the Chinese. This official recognition, moreover, adds prestige, and gives confidence to the Chinese, who have welcomed the scheme because of their recognition of the traditional friendship of the colony with China and the known antipathy of the British Government thereto to all forms of revolutionary propaganda. (d) Hongkong provides hospitals, muntuaries, and engineering yards, together with a large number of men qualified as local lecturers in these and other subjects. These facilities are not available in China. (e) By association with the London University it can confer a degree which shall (at any rate in its earlier years) be identical in value. This is to the Chinese the all-important point. A degree conferred by any foreign University in China would be regarded as of little value, and degrees conferred even by Japanese, Indian, or Australian Universities would be comparatively of small value. For these reasons Hongkong is preferable to China itself as the *locus* of a Western University.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

5. The Hongkong University proposes to enable Chinese students to obtain a recognized British degree at a cost of about £60 per annum, (the sum our scholarships will greatly reduce this cost to poor students), as against the sum of from £200 to £300 per annum now incurred by those who send their sons to Europe and America. (b) Students in Hongkong will remain in a Chinese environment where they can during vacation visit their parents and be visited by them, and so avoid the denationalization which a ten-year residence abroad invariably entails. It is hoped that thereby graduates will be Chinese gentlemen, imbued with the ideals of an English gentleman, instead of imbibing revolutionary ideas and learning to regard their country's institutions and customs with contempt, as too often happens among the young men educated in Japan and in the West. (c) They can here continue the study of their own language and literature under the best Chinese teachers in a way impossible in a Western University. This is a matter of the first importance in the eyes of Chinese parents, and to students seeking an official career. (d) Students who proceed to Europe and America

complain of isolation and loneliness, and they are for this reason particularly susceptible to temptation of Western cities. Hongkong is therefore preferable to Europe or America.

6. The project is neither wholly altruistic nor purely utilitarian. I claim for it an eminently practical but beneficial China and ourselves equally. The benefits to China have already been summarized, and it is needless to dwell on the immense alleviation of human suffering which will result from a steady output of Chinese medical men working among their own people, and of Chinese engineers who can assist in averting the constantly recurring famines and loss of life due to inundations of rivers and lack of irrigation, or the wealth and prosperity which would accrue to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of railways and mines, and improvements in agriculture and trade. How ever stupid such prejudice may be from our point of view, China is averse to entrusting these projects to foreigners (and not wholly without good reason). As regards the benefit to ourselves, the great incentive will give to the seeming poverty-stricken population by the opening up of

at \$12. Shanghai Lands come lower, having been sold at \$11. Hongkong Hotels have buyers at \$10 and at \$7.50 for the new shares.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been sold at \$12. Northern Mills appear to be rather firm. S. C. Chees being quoted at \$12.20, Lau Kung Mow at \$12.50 and Internationals at \$12.40. Two are obtainable at \$12.50.

Miscellaneous.—China Bonds remain steady at \$9, and China Providents at \$12. The Daily Farms report just published shows a profit of \$16,320,64 and it is proposed to pay a dividend of \$12.40, absorbing \$16,000. The sum of \$10,000 is to be transferred to Cattle Reserve Fund and \$1,000 to Typhoon Insurance Fund, leaving the sum of \$350,64 to be carried forward. There are buyers to day at \$12. Electrica are obtainable at \$12, and China Lights at \$14. Green Islands have been again booked at \$14.50. Watsons are in request at \$12.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/15/16 on demand, and the T/T rate on Shanghai is 7/17.

RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

Hongkong, 7th October.

The weaker tone of the Rubber Share market at the opening of the week gave way yesterday to a partial revival in the leading producers when cabled quotations from London advanced rates several points over the lowest touched during the week. This improvement has been confined to sterling shares only, as Singapore quotations, taken all round, show further falling off when compared with the rates ruling in the preceding week.

The price for the raw product after going down to 50/- per lb., the lowest recorded since the boom, recovered slightly and is quoted as we write at 65/- per lb.

Anglo-Malaya have slightly improved and can probably be sold at 27/9.

Alangara have again been sold at 4/- closing with small inquiries at 4/6.

Eastern Internationals were taken off the market during the early part of the week as low as 8/6 but at the close have improved to 11/6 at which price they close steady.

Lingga declined to 10/6 but are now higher and obtainable at 11/6.

London Ventures have changed hands at 6/- and more can probably be had at the rate.

Mertimau have been placed at 4/3 and 5/- closing with more inquiries.

Ledbury continues quite and without business to report at quotation.

London Asiatics after declining to 10/6 have risen to 11/6 at which price there are probable sellers.

Tangkaks are quote at 32/6.

United Siamdangs experienced slight fluctuations, having dropped from 10/5/- to 9/5/- during the early part of the week, but at the close are firmer at 10/6.

United Sumatras have improved to 8/3.

Sumatra Paras have strengthened to 12/6 at which price there are probable buyers.

Bertams have been sold at 6/- and 6/3 and more are wanted at the latter rate.

Castillefords have not fluctuated and remain quoted at 10/5/-.

Highlands and Lowlands have slightly improved to 10/6.

Kuala Lumpur were reported sold at 11/5/- during the early part of the week but now come higher at 12/5/-.

Kamlongs can probably be obtained at 5/- per cent.

Bau Tigs are steady at 50/-.

Balgowis have weakened to 50/- at which figure there are small buyers.

Changkat Sardangs have declined to 5/7 with buyers at 5/.

Ayer Panas can probably be had at 5/-.

Pajams are required for at the uncharged rate of 50/-.

Glenlays have dropped to 5/- at which price they close in demand.

Indragrasis can probably be placed at 5/5/-.

Pegohs remain steady at 5/8, with probable buyers at 5/.

Sandycrofts have eased down to 5/5 at which rate they are procurable.

Singapore and Johorbs have weakened to 5/2 with sellers.

United Singapores have been dealt in at 5/1, closing with more inquiries at 5/1.

Pantais are unchanged at 5/00.

Ephiontore continue in request at 5/-.

Ayer Gajahs are required for at 5/2.

New Serendahs are weaker and offering at 5/4.

(Tronoh) tin mines have been dealt in at 5/1 and 5/2 closing steady.

Shell Transports, in consequence of the collapse of the arrangement mentioned in our last, have weakened to 7/5/- after sales during the week at 8/5/-, 8/1/- and 8/1.

Exchange.—The Bank's closing T.T. quotations are as follows:

On London..... 1/15/16

Shanghai..... 7/17

Singapore..... 7/18

ELLIS & ELLIS.

Till undermentioned members have joined the Volunteer Corps, assigned Corps Nos. and posted to the Artillery and Scouts Companies as follows:—1208 J. V. Braga (No. 1 Coy.); 1209 E. L. Braga (No. 2 Coy.); 1110 W. P. Bassford (No. 4 Coy.); 1111 Norman Hornsby (Scouts Coy.) and 1212 A. N. Appleford (Scouts Coy.).

The following members have passed the examination in Semaphore Signalling at the class recently held at Volunteer Headquarters:—Captain Armstrong and Scott; Lieutenants Wolfe and Plummer; C. S. M. Grey; sergeants McKirdy, Darby, Gregory, Hayward and Day; Corporals Frib, Smith, Manuk, Duncan, and Boulton; and Gunner Storrie.

ATTENTION is drawn in the *Events* to the provisions of Article IX of the Treaty of Tientsin which requires every non-Chinese subject crossing the border line of the New Territories to be in possession of a passport furnished him by his national representative in China. British subjects should address themselves to H. F. M. Vice-Consul, forwarding at the same time the necessary fee, *viz.*, \$4.20.

LAST Saturday was the anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Bishop D. Porton and in celebration of the event High Mass was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in the morning which was very largely attended by the Catholic congregation including the scholars of St. Joseph's College and the pupils of the Italian and French Convents. In the course of the day His Lordship was the recipient of numerous congratulations.

THE transport *Crook* arrived in Manila on 27th ult., come the worse for the heavy typhoon she encountered Sunday just after leaving Haliphong. While the heavy gales did not interfere with the *Crook's* course they retarded her speed somewhat, otherwise she would have reached Manila on the 26th. The *Crook* was laid up in Hongkong for three days undergoing cleaning and slight repairs and then sailed for Haliphong where the passengers had a chance to do some sightseeing in the French colonial settlement, while 1,200 barrels of cement were being loaded for the quartermaster's department at Manila.

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	July	August	Total
Alligar	3,320	3,350	31,970
Alor Pongtu	2,130	2,379	9,539
Alma	850	1,000	3,750
Anglo Malay	51,637	52,654	405,056
Ayer Kuning	207	305	1,335
Ayer Molok	2,013	1,810	8,900
Ayer Panas	880	1,050	2,870
Balgowis	8,757	8,000	68,714
Batik Rabbit	1,335	1,200	3,535
Banteng	2,700	3,400	15,174
Batu Caves	17,418	17,535	
Batu Tiga	6,464	8,315	54,268
Berlum	9,735	12,000	73,543
Bikam	2,051	2,500	13,622
Bireh	1,188	1,529	4,217
Bukit Kajang	5,473	5,113	28,874
Bukit Rajah	30,310	26,735	
Bukit Linjung	3,800	4,000	25,370
Bukit Timah	624	873	2,459
Bukit K. B.	156	161	993
Carry United	12,000	12,750	75,300
Castlesfield	3,200	2,500	21,562
Changkat Serdang	3,674	3,861	23,447
Changkat Salak	1,100	1,500	4,931
Cicely	16,000	17,000	78,106
Consolidated Malay	135,954		
Caledonia	23,401	23,000	153,827
Chumor	708	817	
Chersoneza	2,223	2,400	8,245
Damansara	135,772		
Edinburgh	6,500	6,500	48,750
Federated (Selangor)	60,357		
F.M.S. Rubber	32,170	33,100	189,717
Gedong	21,000	22,000	95,100
Gleecley	1,735	2,001	13,459
Gleskille	4,893	4,788	24,789
Golden Hope	5,114	10,072	43,102
Golcooda	70,157		
Harpended	10,000	11,000	45,930
Hayton	349	618	907
Heawood	1,100	1,100	4,009
High & Lowlands	39,603	39,647	38,670
Iuch Kenechi	11,402	10,532	99,189
Iodusgiri	824	864	3,693
Jimah	100	100	
Jugra	11,758		47,054
Jebong	18,810	20,170	140,520
Kapar Park	44,473		
Kamulud	7,035	8,880	11,673
Kempsey	3,507	3,950	23,035
Kepotig	3,900	4,300	21,739
Klebang	236	231	488
Kota Tinggi	510	510	3,098
Kuala Klang	10,015		
Kurau	2,640	3,001	7,717
Krian Rubb-Est	3,303		17,847
Kuala Limpur	48,110	47,280	352,020
Labu	16,016	15,430	121,410
Lainadro	36,693	33,100	210,740
Lembang	9,844	10,058	21,880
Lingga	71,000	73,500	509,500
London Asiatic	16,025	17,018	94,111
Malaka Plada	—	331	331
Malocca Plant	22,500	27,000	187,700
Merton	1,983	2,250	9,674
New Serendah	415	605	7,020
New Singapore	—	60	160
North Hummock	—	28,891	
Novia Scotti	14,075	16,300	65,905
Pajam	3,350	3,500	18,800
Pataling	27,418	28,030	207,467
Pegoh	3,320	3,820	25,216
Pengkalan Durian	958	835	1,803
Perak Plant	—	58,414	
Port Dickson	785	844	
Radella	1,017		
Rembil	597	5372	
Riba Rubber	5,437	5,797	41,679
Robins	16,500	17,500	97,710
Ratang	1,870	2,000	9,554
Riba Growers Assn.	3,507	3,010	21,287
St. Helens	105	105	1,030
Segat	7,031	7,705	47,756
Sejabs	6,730	7,006	41,030
Stengel Chok	4,830	4,830	46,10
Stengel Kapar	100,000		
Stengel Kapar	9,311	9,301	58,186
Seftield	4,830	5,000	47,506
Selangor	201,541		
Seremban	38,635	31,558	246,582
Sembawang	535	606	
Senawang	6,310	6,646	38,573
Shelford	10,500	11,000	57,601
Spirs & Jhobra	11,780	8,535	71,281
Singapore Para	5,400	5,000	30,620
Straits Rubber	10,100	15,383	
Sungai Selak	2,858	3,700	17,880
Sungai Way	7,963	5,621	
Tambak	904	1,124	9,088
Tarion Malim	1,350	1,350	

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 6341

九月九日大英

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1910.

150 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

Starling \$15,000,000

Silver \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETEES \$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:

G. Balloch, Esq., Chairman.

Robert Shaw, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq.

Andrew Forbes, Esq.

G. Friesland, Esq.

Mr. Henry Keay.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

G. R. Lehmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. Smith.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND

WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.

N. J. STABBE,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1910. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000

RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETEES

TOTAL £1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the rate of a per cent. per

account on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Depositors it is allowed 4 per cent.

For 12 months 4% per cent.

For 6 " 3% "

For 3 " 3% "

N. S. MARSHALL,

Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1910. [19]

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVING BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED, 3% per cent.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances to or from the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSITS at 3% per cent.

For 12 months 4% per cent.

For 6 " 3% "

For 3 " 3% "

N. J. STABBE,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$1,250,000

RESERVE FUND Gold \$1,250,000

Gold \$600,000

(about £1,500,000)

HEAD OFFICE—60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE—The Adriatic House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances, and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3% "

For 3 " 3% "

N. S. MARSHALL,

Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1910. [19]

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.

C. Stephans, Esq.

Lee Yung So, Esq.

J. H. McMichael, Esq.

O. R. Borkill, Esq.

J. A. Waite, Esq., Managing Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Act, England.

Insurance in Force £12,855,886.00

Assets £4,125,000

Income for Year £560,550.00

Insurance Fund £2,165,000.00

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.

per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Depositors—

For 12 months 4% per cent.

For 6 " 3% "

For 3 " 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMIGI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1910. [18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP: Sh. Taels 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tsinling, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank für Handel und Industrie

Robert Wartheuer & Co.

M. A. von Rothchild & Soehne

Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie, Cologne.

Bayische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Munich.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMYTH'S BANK, LIMITED.

INGERSOLL BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

Direction der DISCONTOGESellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. KULLMANN,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [18]

HOTEL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS Hotel has recently been thoroughly

repaired and extensively enlarged and

now completely furnished and up-to-date

in every respect. Situated in the most central

position, Large and airy rooms, Hot, Cold,

and Shower Baths, Gas and Electric Lights,

and Fans. Large and comfortable lounge,

private and public bars and billiard rooms.

CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Sanitary arrangements

of the latest.

HOTEL, LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Monthly Rates for Table and Dishes.

Special Rais for married families on application to

J. H. OXBERRY,

Manager.

FREDERICK REICHMANN,

Late Manager of J. H. LYONS (Trocadero),

Leading Cafeteria in London, and

GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CANTON" HONGKONG.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CANTON" HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [18]

NOTES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, BORNEO, YOKOHAMA, About 9th Oct. Freight and Passage.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINCE WALDEMAR" (T. 6,000) Capt. F. Isake (T. 6,000)	About TUESDAY, 18th October.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINCE EITEL FRIEDRICH" (T. 16,000) Capt. F. Pusch (T. 16,000)	WEDNESDAY, 19th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINCESS ALICE" (T. 20,000) Capt. P. Grosch (T. 20,000)	About WEDNESDAY, 19th October.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" (T. 5,000) Capt. F. Sembill	End of October.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1910.

Intimations.

CHEONG HING

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CURIOS, PORCELAIN, JADESTONE
AND
SILK EMBROIDERIES.

Inspection Solicited.

No. 77, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A, B, C, 4th and 5th Edt.
Liebers, Bootz, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 25th, 1910.

[12]

[13]

[14]

[15]

[16]

[17]

[18]

[19]

[20]

[21]

[22]

[23]

[24]

[25]

[26]

[27]

[28]

[29]

[30]

[31]

[32]

[33]

[34]

[35]

[36]

[37]

[38]

[39]

[40]

[41]

[42]

[43]

[44]

[45]

[46]

[47]

[48]

[49]

[50]

[51]

[52]

[53]

[54]

[55]

[56]

[57]

[58]

[59]

[60]

[61]

[62]

[63]

[64]

[65]

[66]

[67]

[68]

[69]

[70]

[71]

[72]

[73]

[74]

[75]

[76]

[77]

[78]

[79]

[80]

[81]

[82]

[83]

[84]

[85]

[86]

[87]

[88]

[89]

[90]

[91]

[92]

[93]

[94]

[95]

[96]

[97]

[98]

[99]

[100]

[101]

[102]

[103]

[104]

[105]

[106]

[107]

[108]

[109]

[110]

[111]

[112]

[113]

[114]

[115]

[116]

[117]

[118]

[119]

[120]

[121]

[122]

[123]

[124]

[125]

[126]

[127]

[128]

[129]

[130]

[131]

[132]

[133]

[134]

[135]

[136]

[137]

[138]

[139]

[140]

[141]

[142]

[143]

[144]

[145]

[146]

[147]

[148]

[149]

[150]

[151]

[152]

[153]

[154]

[155]

[156]

[157]

[158]

[159]

[160]

[161]

[162]

[163]

[164]

[165]

[166]

[167]

[168]

[169]

[170]

[171]

[172]

[173]

[174]

[175]

[176]

[177]

[178]

[179]

[180]

[181]

[182]

[183]

[184]

[185]

[186]

[187]

[188]

[189]

[190]

[191]

[192]

[193]

[194]

[195]

[196]

[197]

[198]

[199]

[200]

[201]

Intimation.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS-TAKING.

WOMEN WHO NEVER GET BEYOND (TWENTY-FIVE.)

Some of the more human aspects of the census are dealt with in an article in the *Evening Review* by Mr. George T. Bisset-Smith, H. V. Registration Examiner.

The writer mentions that it is, in the matter of age that a slight element of fiction appears now and then in the schedules; for careful study reveals that there are more women of about 25 than can be accounted for. Women of 25 in 1901 must have been 15 in 1891; but those entered in the returns as 25 exceed the young girls of 15, of whom they should be only the naturally diminished survivors!

It may be offered as a partial explanation, says the writer, that 25 is looked upon, at the golden age for matrimony, to be older than which means the fact at once the possibility of remaining an old maid; and in spite of the opening of many occupations and professions to women, marriage seems to be still looked upon at the most desirable care, for women.

A SCOTTISH CONSCIENCE.

Any person who refuses to give information, or who wilfully gives false information as to any of the particulars in the census schedule, is liable to a fine not exceeding £5. After all the schedules for Scotland had been centralised in 1901 a lady, deeply veiled, handed in the sum of £5, with half a crown for acknowledgement in the "costsman" mentioning that she had so erred her age wrongly. This instance, the writer thinks stands alone.

Mrs. Bisset-Smith states that as a result part of increased longevity, but chiefly of the falling birth-rate, our population is becoming an older one, with a decreasing basis for the coming generation. The percentage of boys and girls under ten has diminished at each census. In 1881 it was 25.7 of the total population. In England and Wales; in 1891, 24; in 1901 it had fallen to 23.1; and it is safe to say, the writer thinks, that the percentage of 1911 will be even less, for the percentage of births has decreased significantly in the last decade.

NEW INFORMATION REQUIRED.

An innovation is to be attempted in 1911 by asking the duration of marriage and the number of children born of the marriage. From the information given in the schedule it should be possible to prepare valuable tables of average ages of parents at the time of the birth of their children, and of the average number of children born during fixed periods of married life!

The census figures contain the fact, often commented upon, that the number of males born is greater than that of females, whilst the mortality of males is heavier. The proportion of females to males, shown at the census of 1881 was 52.3 to 50, and it has increased by 2 in each decade since.

THE MARRYING AGE.

The mean age of men and women at marriage has risen from 28 and 25.7 in 1867-70 to 28.4 and 26.2 in 1896-1900.

The number of wives in England on the census night of 1901 was 5,717,557 the number of husbands 5,611,381, a difference of 106,166 which is explained mainly by the large body of married men absent there owing to the South African War.

There are over two hundred different religious sects in Great Britain. Each survey of the progress of the Empire proves our vast development. In 1871 a universal numbering of the inhabitants of the British Empire showed a population all over the world of 355 millions, occupying about 77,700,000 square miles; 435 millions occupying over 12 million square miles is a moderate estimate of the population of the Empire to-day.

HARMFUL EFFECT OF PRESERVATIVES.

ALARMING DISCLOSURES BY MEDICAL OFFICER.

Some disagreeable facts about the use of preservatives in food, especially in milk and in meat preparations, are contained in a report published last month by Dr. Collingridge, medical officer of health to the Corporation of London. In two cases arising out of the sale of milk preservatives he recommends legal action. Both samples, he says, contain benzene, and a circular of the most misleading character is issued by the makers of one of them.

In the other case a preservative is sold as "non-boron in character" and "quite harmless to the young, the infant." Dr. Collingridge says that he cannot accept this second claim, and he points out that the sample contains over 12 per cent. of sodium carbonate, the effect of which is to prevent the milk curdling, but not to preserve it.

The development of the bacteria is in no way hindered by the use of this "preservative," which must be regarded as harmful, seeing that it permits of a milk being in an advanced stage of decomposition without the appearance indicating the fact.

MILK PRESERVATIVES CONDEMNED.

"It seems to be a fixed idea among some milk dealers (says Dr. Collingridge) that milk will not keep sound, especially in the summer, without the addition of a preservative, and use what is sent to them for the purpose by makers of such preparations without any idea as to its nature.

"Whether the sale of these articles with such misleading descriptions comes within the penal provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, I cannot say, but it appears to me that it is to the prejudice of the purchaser of any drug or mixture of drugs if he is misled as to the nature of the preparation.

Moreover, the Departmental Committee on the use of Preservatives and Coloring matters in Food have expressly recommended:

That the use of any preservative or coloring matter whatever in milk offered for sale in the United Kingdom be constituted an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Tainted meat for sausages.

With regard to the general question of allowing preservatives to be used in articles of food, Dr. Collingridge is strongly of opinion that they are not only unnecessary but misleading. He draws attention to the following hint given by the makers of a dry antiseptic food preservative as follows:

The required quantity varies according to the class of article, a superior article requiring less than an inferior one.

Dr. Collingridge comments: "As these instructions relate to the use of this material in the manufacture of sausages, pork pies, etc., the above-quoted passage can only mean one thing, namely, that inferior meat ('tainted meat') can be used if a larger amount of the preservative is added.

A more unblushing admission was never published, as is well known that boron preservatives mask the presence of decomposition in meat, and as already mentioned this sample is nothing but a mixture of borax and boric acid."

PUTREFACTION MASKED.

Dr. Collingridge quotes from the experiments made by Dr. Allas, medical officer for Westminster, on the effect of boron on meat. They show:

That it did not prevent decomposition proceeding, but that it prevented the development of odour so that it prevented persons detecting that the meat was bad.

By the addition of (0.3 per cent.) boric acid stale meat can be used—ever after some weeks—for the making of sausages and also meat which has already begun to putrefy, without the consumer being able to tell by the sense of taste or smell that the sausage was a source of danger.

In summing up, Dr. Collingridge says: "In my opinion in all cases where preservatives are added to articles of food and drink, not only the nature of the drug used but the amount should be notified to the purchaser. Further, the use of any preservative in milk should be made a penal offence."

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Underwriters on SATURDAY, the 13th October, at noon.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, 24th September, 1910. (627)

Intimation

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.; Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Underwritten and Executed.

SHKWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 15th March, 1910. (41)

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

in drinking the cheapest and most agreeable Table Mineral Water

"COUZAN GATIER"

approved by the French Faculty

of Medicine.

Large Bottles \$0.30

Dozen 3.25

Case 12 Bottles 11.50

" Do 13.20

SOLE AGENTS:

" FRENCH STORE"

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. (47)

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:

DAILY—\$3 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger.

Peel subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 10 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents, Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1908.

Intimation.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to ill-health. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear raising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For their life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, & R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

BEDFORD" RELIEF FUND.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, & R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

"BEDFORD" RELIEF FUND.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, & R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, & R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, & R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, & R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, & R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, & R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, & R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, & R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
SCOTCH WHISKYA Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland
GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG
BRANDGUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Street, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$88 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional to the time for which the subscription is to be made, will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post-subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for each only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1910.

PORTUGAL'S STRASS.

Since the day of the French Revolution, no such portentous episode has occurred in Europe as that which at the present moment threatens to overwhelm the Kingdom of Portugal. Out here in Hongkong where the Portuguese were among the pioneers and had established a settlement in Macao and Canton long before the Dutch or the British appeared on the scene, the news that is getting through from Lisbon is of absorbing interest as well as of alarm. Locally the most sincere regrets are entertained as regards the terrible trouble that has occurred in the Capital of our ally. It is not so long ago that the present King saw his father and his elder brother ruthlessly murdered in the public streets and now His Majesty too, who has worn his kingly dignity with honour since his accession, appears to be in imminent danger of maltreatment—if not of loss of life. It is disquieting that reliable news has not come through concerning the King's well-being but it is to be hoped that the young monarch is safe from the violence of those insurgents who have set Lisbon in revolt. To us it cannot appear that the people of Portugal as a whole are behind this revolutionary movement. Rather we would hold the opinion that it has been engendered by a desperate cause in Lisbon itself.

They have their own purposes to serve and are

determined to carry them through even at the sacrifice of human life and, of the dissolution of an ancient constitution. That there are existants in Portugal, governmental departments, corruption of a more or less virulent type will be admitted by the most fervent Portuguese subject who knows anything about the inner workings of administration in Lisbon. But it is nonsensical to suppose that abuses are going to be cut out by such violence as has been adopted by the Lisbon revolutionaries. The ostensible head of Portugal's government was the young King. It is well-known that the chief guide in the administration of State affairs was the Queen Mother, who is adored by every subject both for her mental and moral qualities and is revered far beyond the bounds of her son's realms. If the revolutionaries had adopted pacific measures in order to effect their aims there is little doubt that these would have been ultimately attained in full. In the meantime the country is not ripe for the formation of a republic. There may be a band of clever men at the head of the revolution, but on the whole the country is as "unready for a wholesale reversion of the government" as Russia was prepared for the establishment and upkeep of a Duma. We trust that the dominance of the insurgents in Lisbon will shortly be brought to a period and that King Manuel will be installed once more in monarchical state, for we are sure that all the necessary improvements in the existing form of Government can be more efficaciously accomplished under the old regime than under a process of violence that threatens to set brother against brother and to flood the country with bloodshed.

BRITISH PRESENCE IN CHINA.

In all the Coast Ports of China, the British Government is admittedly slow in looking after the interests of her nationals. We in Hongkong do not need to go farther than Canton to find out such to be the case. Our Consular service is one of the best in the world, yet so tied down are they by red tape of Foreign Office manufacture that the Consuls are often unable to extend a helping hand when such is due to a British subject. The time is not far remote when a well-known British subject, a merchant, assured the writer that whenever he wanted to proceed against a Chinese defaulter in Canton he found immediate relief through the agency of the United States Consulate more than through the Consular body which represented his own country. Happily these days have passed away and our Consular service in China cannot be excelled by that of any other nation although their powers may still be overshadowed by those of the French, the American, or the German contingents. On the whole, however, we have to welcome the fact that our Consular body is in a more independent position to-day in China than ever it was before. We in the Kwangtung littoral are still, of course, under the dominion of Shanghai so far as the judicial system is concerned, but it may not be ever thus. We fail to see why a British Chief Justice sitting in Hongkong should fail to have jurisdiction in extra-territorial cases throughout South China. But all that is by the way. There are a few cases in the Two Kwangs requiring the personal sitting of the British Chief Justice in China. If we remember right the last case of the sort occurred some six or seven years ago when Sir William S. Wilkinson passed the death sentence in Canton upon a British Indian subject on the capital charge. As it happened, that was the first occasion upon which the venerable Judge had had to assume the black cap and in delivering sentence he broke down absolutely. Nevertheless the murderer was hanged. Apart from judicial jurisdiction, one important point on which the British Government fails is the up-keep of its national institutions. For instance, there is the Post Office. On the Shambain, Great Britain was notoriously behindhand as compared with both the Germans and the French. Now, however, our own people have apparently been incited into an endeavour to put our postal service in China into line with those of our trade rivals. As before announced H.E. Sir Francis May stated at a recent meeting of Council that the British postal agencies in China, including Shanghai, would in future be administered by the Imperial Post Office. Says the *P. and T. Times*:— "This will prove good news not only to the residents of Hongkong, who have had their burden increased by more than fifty thousand dollars through the deficits of their post offices, but also to British residents all over China, as it is an injury that better facilities may be expected in the future. British postal facilities have lagged far behind those of many other countries, particularly those of Germany, which offers facilities for correspondence and other mail matter between China and Germany of a character little realized by the British public. For instance, a letter of 20 grammes is sent to Germany for four cents, the same facility as is offered by the British post office for letters to England, but there the comparison ends, as four cents more must be paid for each 20 grammes additional, whereas

the German post office will send a letter up to 20 grammes for eight cents, while a letter of that weight to England would cost 48 cents in the British post office. It is also to be hoped that the existing anomaly will be abolished, of using one ounce as the basis from London to the East, whereas 20 grammes (about three-quarters of an ounce) is used as the basis of a letter from the East to London—a distinct discrimination against British subjects in the Far East. There is still one other point on which an improvement is being urged in some quarters, that is, the sending of newspapers via Siberia. This, for the moment, is, however, not likely to be realized. The Siberian railway distinctly frowns on the idea of carrying heavy loads, as the excessive rates for baggage show. But if the British authorities will merely give the same facilities as the German post office does, then persons who wish to have papers sent out via Siberia may send them as letters up to a weight of 20 grammes per package at the nominal rate of eight cents. It is interesting to note that the Home authorities are at last taking cognizance of the importance that attaches to the maladministration of British prestige in China and that they are trying at least to keep pace with the formidable foreign rivals who combat us at every turn in the East."

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE CUSTOMS.

It is a peculiar fact that in some quarters the retirement of Sir Robert Hart from the Inspector-Generalship of the Imperial Chinese Customs was hailed as a sign of salvation amongst the Customs staff, and yet we have ever-growing signs that the passing away of the G.O.M. from the service is now being regretted by the very people who were anxious to see him vacate the headship of that body which he himself instituted. Tennyson talks of the "fierce white light which beats upon a throne." So in the case of Sir Robert Hart, his exalted position in the Imperial Customs subjected him to all manner of criticism, generally hostile, regarding his administration of that admirable body of public servants. Amongst scandal-mongers it used to be asserted that Sir Robert was used to mark for promotion among his staff not those who had shown exceptional ability as well as length of service but those who had family or other influences behind their backs. But anyone who knows the inner workings of the Chinese Customs must realize the fact that in that service "kissing does not go by favour." On the contrary, there have been increasing portents of dissatisfaction amongst the staff ever since Sir Robert Hart's departure from the scene of his life's work and of late there have been more resignations both in the in-door and out-door staff than there have been in any given period in the history of the Customs. The main cause for this is the slowness of promotion. Men who have served for, say, a dozen years find themselves overtaken by juniors of less than half their term and even older servants are subject to the same depressing conditions. Considering that the salary offered amounts only to \$75 for the first six months and that it does not exceed \$104 in the next half-year probationary period, it is surely to be expected that men who have been recruited in Canton should be given an opportunity of getting away into outstation instead of being kept entirely to the routine of hard, unpleasant duty that prevails in the Capital of the Two Kwangs. If nothing else is observed seniority should count for something. Were such the case, there would be less discontent in the ranks of the Customs service, fewer resignations and assuredly a general trend upwards in the way of performance of daily duties.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

New Volunteer Regulations are published in the *Government Gazette*.

A NATIVE woman was fined \$50 in the Police Court this morning for keeping a sly brothel.

JEWELLERY to the value of \$65 is reported to have been stolen from No. 16, Whitfield, Bay View, on the 7th inst.

The programme with the list of entries for the fifth Gymkhana meeting to be held on Saturday next has been issued.

One month's hard labour was awarded a native at the Magistracy this morning for slowing away on the 25th *Hafiz* from Swatow to Hongkong.

THE King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Adao Maria de Lourdes Soares to act as Consul of Bolivia at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The prospectus of the bulletin of the committee of Entomological Research (Tropical Africa), which was appointed last year, is published in the *Gazette*.

THE Police report that a watch was found the other day at Black's Licks, near the gun shade at Magazine Gap. The owner of same can have his article returned to him on application to the Police.

THE Government of Indo-China has just put restrictions on the sale or allotment of the shares, debentures, and certificates of French and foreign financial companies in that colony.

The penalties for breaches of the new law range from \$1000 to \$10,000 francs. A fine of \$1000 francs is to be paid for each 20 grammes additional, whereas

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourteenth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's town office this afternoon. Dr. J. W. Kobs presided. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. F. Maitland (directors), Messrs. J. McCubbin, S. G. Newall, J. M. E. Machado, Chan Tong, A. Stevenson (acting manager) M. Manuk (acting secretary).

The Acting Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen.—With your permission I will follow the usual custom and take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read. Your directors are pleased, in these times of stress and stringency, to be able to lay before you an account such as the one under review, which enables us not only to pay the same dividend as last year, but also to provide for depreciation and add to our reserves. Depreciation is with us a very serious item, especially with reference to our herd, which is, as you know, subject to constant renewel, and should this point be overlooked or unprovided for, you would soon be without cows with which to carry on your business. We trust the course recommended for dealing with the accounts will meet with your approval. As every precaution known to us is taken to prevent the introduction of disease to the herd, as well as to prevent the spread of any contagion that may find its way into the premises, we are compelled to insist upon the rigid enforcement of an old rule of the company, which forbids the admission of visitors to any of our properties; no one should hurt when permission to visit the farm is refused them, if they bear in mind the object in view. The various departments of our business require constant care and study to enable us to keep pace and advance with the times. In this work your Board have the assistance and co-operation of an able staff, whom it gives us pleasure to congratulate on the manner in which they study the company's interests and give effect to the wishes of your Board. Our Manager is at present in Australia in the interests of the company. Our customers may use the milk supplied them feeling sure that no effort has been spared, or precaution neglected, that tends to keep the milk pure, fresh, and free from all contaminating influences. It is therefore quite unnecessary to boil or sterilize it before using, but, should it for any special reason be necessary to use milk so treated, the company will deliver it either pasteurized or sterilized as desired. Under ordinary circumstances raw milk is more easily digested and more readily assimilated than when it has been pasteurized, boiled, sterilized or frozen; nature gives it to us in the raw state, and in that state it is intended that all mammals should use it. For the benefit of invalids or others who desire to use sterilized milk, the company is prepared to supply, and place on board ship, freshly sterilized milk in any quantity, which will keep perfectly sweet and fresh during an anti-voyage to the homeland or further. Milk is pasteurized by being heated to a temperature of 140° Fahr., at which point it must be kept for an hour or two, or raised to 160° for ten minutes or more. The sterilization of milk does not mean simply boiling it—boiling to a temperature of 220° Fahr.—but means superheating it under steam pressure to 250° Fahr. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not as satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do not show that raw milk is impeded by pasteurizing, it is less easily digested than raw milk, but more readily acted on by the digestive juices of the stomach than milk that has been sterilized. The highest food value is obtained by using milk in its raw state. Should, however, the milk be in any way suspicious, it is much better to have it boiled or sterilized rather than use it in a raw state. Tinned milk is condensed milk, produced by evaporating the water and then adding sugar as a preservative; the sugar interferes with the milk as a food by rendering it difficult of digestion. It should therefore never be substituted for raw milk as a regular diet, if ordinary milk is obtainable. If no sugar is added, it must then be sterilized before sealing the tin; when so treated it is often sold as evaporated cream, though little or no cream may have been added; it can be easily seen in what is a poor imitation of cream. The sterilization of milk does not mean simply boiling it to a temperature of 220° Fahr., but means superheating it under steam pressure to 250° Fahr. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not as satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do not show that raw milk is impeded by pasteurizing, it is less easily digested than raw milk, but more readily acted on by the digestive juices of the stomach than milk that has been sterilized. The highest food value is obtained by using milk in its raw state. Should, however, the milk be in any way suspicious, it is much better to have it boiled or sterilized rather than use it in a raw state. Tinned milk is condensed milk, produced by evaporating the water and then adding sugar as a preservative; the sugar interferes with the milk as a food by rendering it difficult of digestion. It should therefore never be substituted for raw milk as a regular diet, if ordinary milk is obtainable. If no sugar is added, it must then be sterilized before sealing the tin; when so treated it is often sold as evaporated cream, though little or no cream may have been added; it can be easily seen in what is a poor imitation of cream. The sterilization of milk does not mean simply boiling it to a temperature of 220° Fahr., but means superheating it under steam pressure to 250° Fahr. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not as satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do not show that raw milk is impeded by pasteurizing, it is less easily digested than raw milk, but more readily acted on by the digestive juices of the stomach than milk that has been sterilized. The highest food value is obtained by using milk in its raw state. Should, however, the milk be in any way suspicious, it is much better to have it boiled or sterilized rather than use it in a raw state. Tinned milk is condensed milk, produced by evaporating the water and then adding sugar as a preservative; the sugar interferes with the milk as a food by rendering it difficult of digestion. It should therefore never be substituted for raw milk as a regular diet, if ordinary milk is obtainable. If no sugar is added, it must then be sterilized before sealing the tin; when so treated it is often sold as evaporated cream, though little or no cream may have been added; it can be easily seen in what is a poor imitation of cream. The sterilization of milk does not mean simply boiling it to a temperature of 220° Fahr., but means superheating it under steam pressure to 250° Fahr. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not as satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do not show that raw milk is impeded by pasteurizing, it is less easily digested than raw milk, but more readily acted on by the digestive juices of the stomach than milk that has been sterilized. The highest food value is obtained by using milk in its raw state. Should, however, the milk be in any way suspicious, it is much better to have it boiled or sterilized rather than use it in a raw state. Tinned milk is condensed milk, produced by evaporating the water and then adding sugar as a preservative; the sugar interferes with the milk as a food by rendering it difficult of digestion. It should therefore never be substituted for raw milk as a regular diet, if ordinary milk is obtainable. If no sugar is added, it must then be sterilized before sealing the tin; when so treated it is often sold as evaporated cream, though little or no cream may have been added; it can be easily seen in what is a poor imitation of cream. The sterilization of milk does not mean simply boiling it to a temperature of 220° Fahr., but means superheating it under steam pressure to 250° Fahr. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not as satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do not show that raw milk is impeded by pasteurizing, it is less easily digested than raw milk, but more readily acted on by the digestive juices of the stomach than milk that has been sterilized. The highest food value is obtained by using milk in its raw state. Should, however, the milk be in any way suspicious, it is much better to have it boiled or sterilized rather than use it in a raw state. Tinned milk is condensed milk, produced by evaporating the water and then adding sugar as a preservative; the sugar interferes with the milk as a food by rendering it difficult of digestion. It should therefore never be substituted for raw milk as a regular diet, if ordinary milk is obtainable. If no sugar is added, it must then be sterilized before sealing the tin; when so treated it is often sold as evaporated cream, though little or no cream may have been added; it can be easily seen in what is a poor imitation of cream. The sterilization of milk does not mean simply boiling it to a temperature of 220° Fahr., but means superheating it under steam pressure to 250° Fahr. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not as satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do not show that raw milk is impeded by pasteurizing, it is less easily digested than raw milk, but more readily acted on by the digestive juices of the stomach than milk that has been sterilized. The highest food value is obtained by using milk in its raw state. Should, however, the milk be in any way suspicious, it is much better to have it boiled or sterilized rather than use it in a raw state. Tinned milk is condensed milk, produced by evaporating the water and then adding sugar as a preservative; the sugar interferes with the milk as a food by rendering it difficult of digestion. It should therefore never be substituted for raw milk as a regular diet, if ordinary milk is obtainable. If no sugar is added, it must then be sterilized before sealing the tin; when so treated it is often sold as evaporated cream, though little or no cream may have been added; it can be easily seen in what is a poor imitation of cream. The sterilization of milk does not mean simply boiling it to a temperature of 220° Fahr., but means superheating it under steam pressure to 250° Fahr. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not as satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do not show that raw milk is impeded by pasteurizing, it is less easily digested than raw milk, but more readily acted on by the digestive juices of the stomach than milk that has been sterilized. The highest food value is obtained by using milk in its raw state. Should, however, the milk be in any way suspicious, it is much better to have it boiled or sterilized rather than use it in a raw state. Tinned milk is condensed milk, produced by evaporating the water and then adding sugar as a preservative; the sugar interferes with the milk as a food by rendering it difficult of digestion. It should therefore never be substituted for raw milk as a regular diet, if ordinary milk is obtainable. If no sugar is added, it must then be sterilized before sealing the tin; when so treated it is often sold as evaporated cream, though little or no cream may have been added; it can be easily seen in what is a poor imitation of cream. The sterilization of milk does not mean simply boiling it to a temperature of 220° Fahr., but means superheating it under steam pressure to 250° Fahr. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not as satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do not show that raw milk is impeded by pasteurizing, it is less easily digested than raw milk, but more readily acted on by the digestive juices of the stomach than milk that has been sterilized. The highest food value is obtained by using milk in its raw state. Should, however, the milk be in any way suspicious, it is much better to have it boiled or sterilized rather than use it in a raw state. Tinned milk is condensed milk, produced by evaporating the water and then adding sugar as a preservative; the sugar interferes with the milk as a food by rendering it difficult of digestion. It should therefore never be substituted for raw milk as a regular diet, if ordinary milk is obtainable. If no sugar is added, it must then be sterilized before sealing the tin; when so treated it is often sold as evaporated cream, though little or no cream may have been added; it can be easily seen in what is a poor imitation of cream. The sterilization of milk does not mean simply boiling it to a temperature of 220° Fahr., but means superheating it under steam pressure to 250° Fahr. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not as satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do not show that raw milk is impeded by pasteurizing, it is less easily digested than raw milk, but more readily acted on by the digestive juices of the stomach than milk that has been sterilized. The highest food value is obtained by using milk in its raw state. Should, however, the milk be in any way suspicious, it is much better to have it boiled or sterilized rather than use it in a raw state. Tinned milk is condensed milk, produced by evaporating the water and then adding sugar as a preservative; the sugar interferes with the milk as a food by rendering it difficult of digestion. It should therefore never be substituted for raw milk as a regular diet, if ordinary milk is obtainable. If no sugar is added, it must then be sterilized before sealing the tin; when so treated it is often sold as evaporated cream, though little or no cream may have been added; it can be easily seen in what is a poor imitation of cream. The sterilization of milk does not mean simply boiling it to a temperature of 220° Fahr., but means superheating it under steam pressure to 250° Fahr. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not as satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do

NOTES BY THE WAY.

GOVERNMENT GENEROSITY.

The third reading of the Appropriation Bill on Thursday afternoon brought out some interesting discussions before it was finally passed by Council. The hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce made us all fearful of the future when he referred to the increased expenditure in several of the official departments. It made one inquire what the spectre of bankruptcy was already on us, which is perhaps excusable, for as the hon. member remarked, there were no particular indications of an improving trade. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government apparently enjoyed himself immensely over a few vicious slings at the Unofficials, who he accused of being the first authors of certain "creatures," including the Liquor Bill, with which the Government had nothing to do. But this sounds like giving a dog a bad name and barking him. As Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart very appropriately remarked, the Unofficials were entirely responsible for the idea but not the working and this simple explanation very probably came in the nature of a bomb shell to the powers that be. Apart from the assurances given by His Excellency, the fact remains that Government loves to display increasing generosity on a lavish scale in the matter of some of its high-placed officials as each succeeding year comes round. Generosity is doubtless a commendable trait of the human character but the person is hardly the time to carry out extensive changes involving large sums of money which the Colony can ill afford. His Excellency struck the first official note when he said he was willing to take the hon. member's criticism to heart but he informed the hon. gentleman that the best thing he could do under the circumstances was to wait a day before for better times. I fancy there is no profit in being hit by the off-repeated advice, I am not likely to prove anything more advantageous than cold comfort.

TYPHOON TOPICS.

I notice that a Shanghai journal has been dealing with the question of Hongkong's mooring buoys. The writer in the course of an able article depicts the necessity of steamers plying to and from the Colony constantly having to leave their moorings during the typhoon season in order to secure shelter from a possible storm. Such a state of affairs, the writer argues, is bound to prove detrimental to the Colony's shipping interests and as a remedial measure suggests a system of buoys whereby vessels in port will be enabled to ride out the storm in the heart of the harbour. Indeed, the ability of large steamers to accomplish this was amply proved during the typhoon of September, 1906. Personally I think there is a great deal to recommend the idea but in the Colony's present condition of paperism, it will be a long time before the proposals can be entertained by the Government. If, indeed, it will ever be noticed by the authorities, by whom the writer suggests the buoys should be controlled, as in other important shipping centres. But in a matter affecting the most important article of the Colony's trade, the people must concurred should try to impress with the Government's service and give a trial to the suggestion on their own initiative.

KISSES FOR VOTES.

We have all heard of the Duchess who offered to present a dainty, little smack of her pretty lips to every loyal citizen who enlisted under her son's side of the whole regiment which was formed with those lines. It fact had it not been for the noble lady's action, the famous Gordon Highlanders, who have uttered the boasts of Englishmen on more than one occasion, might never have seen the light of day. But a few weeks ago from America that a number of pretty mouths were to be pucker for votes for the purpose of having a certain young lady elected Queen of a Booster Day Festival. There were to be all sorts of kisses and all grades of pinks. The coupler's salutes on the back of the hand were to be the cheapest. Then came the fathfully salute on the forehead. The Princess' cheek salute was to come next in price. Then there were to be all sorts of grades of the real thing. There would be the platonic kiss, the sister kiss, the short kiss, the long kiss, the loud and the soft kiss, and all the other kinds of kisses. At the votes for Queen were but a nickel each, red lips were not to be pounced lavishly for such a pittance and the best smacks were to go to the highest bidders. After this, all I can say is that wonder will never cease. Perhaps the local beauties might wish to start a similar enterprise for the purpose of obtaining funds for some of the much-needed public works, preferably the removal of the Clock Tower, in which case they should furnish their names to the Government, who would invite tenders for the most favorable price. But in spite of the good things offered by the Colony, it is possible that the attraction which the place has for lovely women has not yet reached such heights of sublimity as to lead them to offer such a huge sacrifice, at all events, not in the present generation.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Adropus of our newly-formed Scouts, it would not be out of the way to observe what an Indian journal has to say concerning the movement. At a recent parade held of the B. Y. Scouts the journal in question had the extreme satisfaction of pointing out that the "Caravans," the "Heros," the "Terriers," the "Greyhounds," the "Tigers," and two separate patrols of "Wolves" were on deck. Next time they come out the "vocal" hopes to hear that all the other animals in Noah's Ark are well represented and says: "There is room for all Mr. T. Reed's animals on the Ark." It is a good point, restricted for medical use. At present no percent of that manufactured in India is prepared specially for vicious indulgence. The present year, during which as matter of national honour, the question must be reviewed, has been upon the last quarter, and there is no time to lose.

POLO EXTRAORDINARY.

An extremely interesting account of the King of Spain playing polo, which appears in the new English paper of our Consul, is as follows: "The King, with his forces, are putting the ball well when they play at 10 a.m. His Majesty had the distinction of adding a second goal, at top pace (100)!! Just fancy!!!

CHINESE CHAOS.

FOOTBALL.

SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

The teams in the six-side competition of the Hongkong Football Club are as follows:—

A. Gregor (Capt.), L. L. Goldenberg, H. Goldenberg, F. H. Kew, A. Herslitz, and J. Hansen.

H. L. O. Garrett (Capt.), Y. Y. Saker, A. Wimber, G. H. Bowker, E. Ferrier and J. Bell-Irving.

W. G. Goggins (Capt.), H. W. Moon, L. G. Townsend, H. Hunter, B. Chapman and E. Walker.

A. Hamilton (Capt.), A. Alcheson, M. W. Bishop, T. Weall, W. Clarke and A. H. Young.

R. C. Barlow (Capt.), R. B. Rickett, J. McCuskin, H. H. Taylor, H. W. Sayer and A. C. Brown.

The Fixture List is as follows:—

Monday, 10th—Garrett v. Goggins.

Tuesday, 11th—Barlow v. Garrett.

Goggins v. Gregory.

Tuesday, 13th—Hamilton v. Garrett.

Gregory v. Barlow.

Monday, 17th—Hamilton v. Goggins.

Tuesday, 18th—Goggins v. Barlow.

Wednesday, 19th—Hamilton v. Barlow.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Fixtures for 1910-1911.

OCTOBER.

15—Hongkong v. Buffs Hongkong

R.E. v. Kowloon Military

Naval Yard v. R.G.A. Naval

16—Kowloon v. Hongkong Kowloon

Buffs v. Naval Yard Military

R.E. v. Buffs Military

17—Hongkong v. R.G.A. Hongkong

Naval v. R.E. Naval

Buffs v. Kowloon Military

NOVEMBER.

3—Buff R.E. Military

Kowloon v. Naval Yard Kowloon

9—R.G.A. v. Buffs Military

11—Hongkong v. Kowloon Hongkong

F.G.A. v. R.E. Military

12—Kowloon v. R.E. Kowloon

13—Hongkong v. R.E. Hongkong

23—Buff v. R.G.A. Military

26—Hongkong v. Buffs Hongkong

Naval Yard v. Kowloon Naval

R.G.A. v. R.P. Military

DECEMBER.

3—Civilians v. Navy Hongkong

10—Hongkong v. Naval Yard Hongkong

17—Kowloon v. R.E. Kowloon

R.G.A. v. Hongkong Military

24—Naval Yard v. R.G.A. Naval

Hongkong v. R.E. Hongkong

31—Kowloon v. R.G.A. Kowloon

R.E. v. Naval Yard Military

JANUARY.

7—Naval Yard v. Hongkong Naval

14—Kowloon v. R.G.A. Kowloon

21—Civilians v. Military Hongkong

The match on December 3 between the Civilians and the Navy is aid of the Bedford disaster relief fund.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

In a letter of the 3rd Sept. to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. D. L. Woelmer, superintendent of the Information Dept., Anti-Opium Society, writes:—

By treaty obligations England forbids the Chinese Government to abut out or control the imported opium; but England can not force young China to purchase it. The society leaders condemn smoking the drug as bad form. What are the merchants to do with the opium for which there is no sale in China? Their supply must create a demand elsewhere. And so, unhappily, it does, and the danger to British subjects cannot be ignored. Of this Assam is a witness.

Who in 1840, China realised that the great empire must be freed from the curse of opium or die, and begged the help and sympathy of England, numerous speakers and writers pointed out that China could only prove her sincerity by abandoning poppy cultivation. To this the Chinese Government readily agreed, and gave the order to strike at the root of the evil. So well has this order been obeyed that the latest British White Paper from Peking has informed the House of Commons that in the past three years, throughout the vast empire, opium cultivation has been reduced 80 per cent. In the same period India has only reduced opium growing by three-tenths, and by raising the price has increased the revenue during the past three years from three and a half millions to upwards of four millions. This "windfall," to use the term of the Indian Budget, has been general not only at the cost of China, but at the cost of British prestige and probably of other and better trade. The more serious cost involved in the responsibility of creating a demand for opium must be fixed in the future.

It is well to bear in mind that the danger of a demoralising habit at home, and to listen to the warnings of doctors, and to know that retreats have been opened for drug victims; but prevention is better than cure. It is time for England to demand that the Indo-Chinese opium must be brought to an end, and India's opium, restricted for medical use. At present no percent of that manufactured in India is prepared specially for vicious indulgence. The present year, during which as matter of national honour, the question must be reviewed, has been upon the last quarter, and there is no time to lose.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Adropus of our newly-formed Scouts, it would not be out of the way to observe what an Indian journal has to say concerning the movement. At a recent parade held of the B. Y. Scouts the journal in question had the extreme satisfaction of pointing out that the "Caravans," the "Heros," the "Terriers," the "Greyhounds," the "Tigers," and two separate patrols of "Wolves" were on deck. Next time they come out the "vocal" hopes to hear that all the other animals in Noah's Ark are well represented and says: "There is room for all Mr. T. Reed's animals on the Ark." It is a good point, restricted for medical use. At present no percent of that manufactured in India is prepared specially for vicious indulgence. The present year, during which as matter of national honour, the question must be reviewed, has been upon the last quarter, and there is no time to lose.

POLO EXTRAORDINARY.

An extremely interesting account of the King of Spain playing polo, which appears in the new English paper of our Consul, is as follows: "The King, with his forces, are putting the ball well when they play at 10 a.m. His Majesty had the distinction of adding a second goal, at top pace (100)!! Just fancy!!!

CHINESE CHAOS.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. K. d'ouie & Co. write on 7th inst.—Business in local stocks continues on a small scale and there are no changes of any consequence.

Rubber.—The week opened with quotations on the same depressed level as previously reported, but prices came stronger on 5th inst. and as we write the rise which appears to be of a general character has been maintained. Hard Fine Para comes 6/- from London, an advance of 1d per lb. from lowest price touched for some time.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been ruling weak and 5/- has been accepted. The price at Home is also lower, viz. £36. Nationals are unchanged with buyers at 7/-.

Marine Insurance.—Cautions can now be placed at the improved rate of 3½% and 4½% on the 1st inst. North China is still required for at 7½%. Yangtze River wheat and shares have been bought from the North at 5½%.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have advanced to £160. China Fires remain steady at 5½%.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at 3½% after salts at 5½%. China Steamships can probably be had at 5½%. Iodine are fairly steady at 5½%, although the price at Home has further receded, the ordinary shares being now quoted at £1.10/- and the Preference £1.15/-.

Star Ferries (old) are obtainable at £1.00/- but there is some inquiry for the new shares at their present quotation of 5½%. Shells have again received a fair amount of attention and have been sold as low as 7½%.

Refineries.—China Sugars remain dull and are off ring at 5½%. Luxins have been parted with at 5½%. At this price more shares can be placed.

Mining.—Raubs have weakened and sales have occurred at 5½, otherwise there is no business to report in Mining stocks.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been sold at 5½. Shanghai Docks are without business. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are in demand and have buyers at 5½%. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are lower and are now quoted at 5½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are much the same, with buyers at 5½ and sellers at 5½. Kowloon Lands are required for at 5½. Shanghai Lands come lower, having been sold at 5½. Hongkong Hotels have buyers at 5½ and at 5½ for the new shares.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been sold at 5½. Northern Mills appear to be rather firmer, Sow Chen being quoted at 5½, 2½, Lau Kuong Mows at 5½, 50 and Internationals at 5½.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been sold at 5½. Northern Mills appear to be rather firmer, Sow Chen being quoted at 5½, 2½, Lau Kuong Mows at 5½, 50 and Internationals at 5½.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from the Vendor's Solicitors.

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, and also from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1910. (647)

To-day's

Advertisement.

HONGKONG.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1910.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong) of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, have, on the 29th day of September, 1910, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

"The Trade Mark consists of a square panel in which is shown a triple archway of peculiar design. Above this archway are the words "Temple Bar" and at the foot of the panel is the name of the Company."

The Trade Mark consists of a square panel in which is depicted a Chinese hat with Peacock feather attached. At the top of the panel are the words "Order of the First Rank", and the verbiage for same thus:

At the foot of the panel is the name of the Company:

in the name of the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong), of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants, forthwith in respect of the following goods:—MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, in Class 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hongkong.

Dated the 29th day of September, 1910.

BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Sd) PERCY H. MILLARD, Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VICTORIA, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, OCT. 29TH.

"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, NOV. 8TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, NOV. 19TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.

"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.

"Emperor" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and "Emperor of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperor" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Bath in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific Direct Line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to Europeans Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and comfort is excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Mails, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADY DOUG, General Trade Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	WING SANG	TUESDAY, 11th Oct., Noon.
S'PAGORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	FRIDAY, 14th Oct., Noon.
TIENTSIN	CHEONG SHING	FRIDAY, 14th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	LOONG SANG	FRIDAY, 14th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	MAUSANG	SUNDAY, 16th Oct., Daylight.
MANILA	YUEN SANG	FRIDAY, 21st Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	FOOK SANG	FRIDAY, 28th Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Keling", "Mammoth" and "Fook Sang" leave about every 2 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chusan, Tien-tsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kyo, Labad, Dato, Simporas, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Lubas.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 8th October, 1910.

8

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" 8th	Oct., Midnight.
MANILA	"TEAN" 12th	4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"PAOTING" 13th	4 P.M.
ILIOLO & CEBU	"KALFONG" 13th	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHEMAN" 13th	4 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KOEIHOW" 18th	4 P.M.
Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.		
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.		
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANJI".		
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
MALINA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.		

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chefoo, Linan, Chusan) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIBB, Agents.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 8th October, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
SAFIRO	8540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 15th Oct., 11 Noon.
RUBI	8540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 22nd Oct., 11 Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

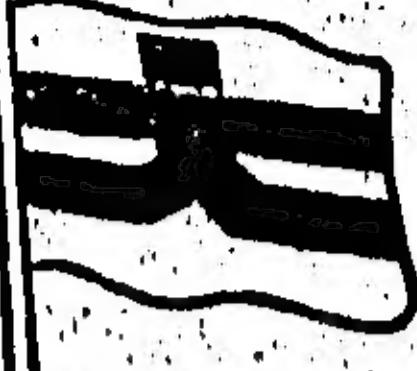
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1910.

14

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct rail service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G.	Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	CHICAGO MARU	6,182	WEDNESDAY, and Nov., at Noon.	
V. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-	Capt. I. Goto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov., at Noon.	

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGO MARU" Capt. H. Minayama	TUESDAY, 11th Oct., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct., at 10 A.M.

SPECIAL REDUCTION of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to FOOCHOW during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nissho Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
\$75.00	\$55.00	\$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cables AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

S. HIROI, Manager.

16

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK,

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" On or about 8th Oct.

For Freight and further information, apply to

BODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910.

16

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE," Captain Rohde, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary is given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 9 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 16th of October, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Sept. 5.
When the special Mission which is visiting the Portuguese Court to announce the accession of King George, was received by King Manuel yesterday, Lord Granard handed to his Majesty an autograph letter. The King of Portugal telegraphed, immediately to King George, returning thanks for the expressions of friendly feeling contained in the letter. A telegram has since been received from King George acknowledging King Manuel's message, reiterating the hope that cordial Anglo-Portuguese relations may be maintained, and pointing out the warm friendship which his Majesty entertains personally both for the Royal House and the people of Portugal.

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	July August Total.
Allagar	3,520 3,650 31,970
Alor Pongau	2,130 2,379 9,519
Alma	850 1,000 3,750
Anglo Malay	53,627 54,634 405,056
Ayer Kuning	207 395 1,355
Ayer Molas	2,013 2,600 8,900
Ayer Panas	880 1,000 2,870
Balgowrie	8,757 8,000 68,714
Bantak Rabit	1,335 1,200 2,535
Bantong	2,700 3,400 15,174
Batu Caves	17,458 73,535
Batu Tiga	8,462 8,315 54,268
Beram	9,75 12,000 73,543
Bikun	1,051 2,500 13,622
Binch	1,288 1,529 4,217
Bukit Kajang	5,473 5,513 38,871
Bukit Rajah	30,40 2,675
Bukit Lintang	3,800 4,000 25,270
Bukit Timah	624 873 3,439
Bukit K. B.	356 361 993
Carry United	12,000 12,350 75,300
Cavalcade	3,800 23,542
Changkat Serding	3,653 3,861 23,447
Changkat Salak	1,100 1,500 4,901
Cilex	16,000 28,166
Consolidated Malay	135,254
Caladonia	23,401 23,000 133,227
Chumur	868 2,474
Obesocoso	2,223 2,400 8,245
Damansara	133,772
Edinburgh	6,500 6,500 48,750
Federated (Selangor)	60,357
F.M.S. Rubber	31,170 31,100 189,717
Gadong	21,000 22,000 95,100
Gelatly	1,735 2,001 13,459
Glenashol	4,899 4,788 24,789
Golden Hope	5,114 10,974 43,102
Goldcanda	70,437
Gula Kalumpang	10,000 10,000
Hai Kee	590 1,783
Harpender	10,000 11,000 45,930
Haylor	349 1,680 967
Heawood	1,100 1,100 4,000
High & Lowlands	39,266 39,847 328,670
Inch Kenneth	11,400 10,520 99,189
Indragiri	24 86 3,696
Jimbar	100 100
Jugra	11,758 47,054
Jabong	18,110 20,170 140,520
Kapar-Patai	64,473
Kamunting	7,935 8,880 116,673
Kempsey	3,507 3,950 23,395
Kepong	3,900 4,300 21,700
Klebang	236 282 488
Kota Tinggi	50 3,998
Kuala Klang	10,915
Kura	2,640 3,001 7,717
Krian Rub. Est.	3,500 7,847
Kuala Lumpur	45,130 47,280 352,920
Labs	16,615 15,456 121,140
Lanadon	36,023 32,106 250,740
Lebury	9,844 10,030 71,080
Linggi	71,000 73,500 503,500
London Asiatic	16,015 17,015 94,111
Malaka Pinda	331 331
Malacca Plant	23,500 27,000 187,000
Merton	1,983 2,250 9,664
New Serendah	415 603 1,026
New Singapore	60 160
North Hummock	28,891
Nova Scotia	14,075 16,300 65,905
Pajum	3,350 3,500 18,800
Pataling	27,428 28,000 207,267
Pegoh	3,300 3,800 21,216
Pengkalan Durian	958 835 1,803
Pens Plant	58,414
Port Dickson	785 4,244
Radella	1,017
Rambia	597 5,172
Rib Rubber	5,437 5,707 41,167
Rohuna	16,500 15,500 90,720
Raiam	1,830 2,000 9,554
Riber Growers Assn.	3,507 3,950 23,397
St. Helens	105 630
Seagat	7,031 7,700 47,756
Seiab	6,750 7,966 41,036
Sengel Chok	4,850 26,10
Sengal Kapar	100,600
Sandycroft	9,341 9,301 58,385
Seafield	74,506
Selangor	201,541
Seramban	38,015 31,928 246,852
Sembawang	535 800
Senawang	6,250 6,440 38,573
Shelford	10,500 11,000 57,601
S'pore & Johore	11,780 8,535 72,281
Singapore Farm	5,400 5,000 39,050
Stural Rubber	1,700 1,500 15,638
Sungal Salak	2,858 3,700 12,380
Sungal Way	7,663 30,822
Tambak	954 1,124 2,088
Tanglong Mallin	— 1,310 1,310
Telok Anson	680 700 2,615
Tall Ayr	13,000 13,200 83,500
Talisay	324 275 1,450
Tremelby	5,064 6,500 —
Trong	— 8,700
Uis Pandan	75 446 1,331
United Singapore	1,045 8,435
United Sumatra	3,710 4,630 21,098
Vallambrosa	212,737

All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—*Singapore Free Press*.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

	Selling.
London—Bank T.T.	1/98
Do. demand	1/9/10 1/6
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2/28
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/85
India T.T.	1/52
Do. demand	1/58
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 100	77
Japan—Bank T.T.	1/9
Java—Bank T.T.	1/98
St. Lucia	1/10
Do. demand	1/58
Singapore—Bank T.T.	78
St. Lucia	1/10
Do. demand	1/58
Shanghai—Bank T.T. per H.K. 100	77
St. Lucia	1/10
Do. demand	1/58
Perak, for Manila— <i>ceiss. Kon</i> 1/8	—
Kwong Yong, Quang Ah Sing, Chong	—
Lao Sia, Riau, Talaud, R. E. Krong, Fat	—
Yu Tuy and Rudd.	—

Buying.

	Buying.
4 months' sight L.O.	1/103
5 months' sight L.O.	1/103
6 months' sight	1/103
7 months' sight	1/103
8 months' sight France	2/33
6 months' sight	2/35
7 months' sight Germany	1/90
8 months' sight S. Amer.	2/16
9 months' sight	2/16
10 months' sight	2/16
11 months' sight	2/16
12 months' sight	2/16
13 months' sight	2/16
14 months' sight	2/16
15 months' sight	2/16
16 months' sight	2/16
17 months' sight	2/16
18 months' sight	2/16
19 months' sight	2/16
20 months' sight	2/16
21 months' sight	2/16
22 months' sight	2/16
23 months' sight	2/16
24 months' sight	2/16
25 months' sight	2/16
26 months' sight	2/16
27 months' sight	2/16
28 months' sight	2/16
29 months' sight	2/16
30 months' sight	2/16
31 months' sight	2/16
32 months' sight	2/16
33 months' sight	2/16
34 months' sight	2/16
35 months' sight	2/16
36 months' sight	2/16
37 months' sight	2/16
38 months' sight	2/16
39 months' sight	2/16
40 months' sight	2/16
41 months' sight	2/16
42 months' sight	2/16
43 months' sight	2/16
44 months' sight	2/16
45 months' sight	2/16
46 months' sight	2/16
47 months' sight	2/16
48 months' sight	2/16
49 months' sight	2/16
50 months' sight	2/16
51 months' sight	2/16
52 months' sight	2/16
53 months' sight	2/16
54 months' sight	2/16
55 months' sight	2/16
56 months' sight	2/16
57 months' sight	2/16
58 months' sight	2/16
59 months' sight	2/16
60 months' sight	2/16
61 months' sight	2/16
62 months' sight	2/16
63 months' sight	2/16
64 months' sight	2/16
65 months' sight	2/16
66 months' sight	2/16
67 months' sight	2/16
68 months' sight	2/16
69 months' sight	2/16
70 months' sight	2/16
71 months' sight	2/16
72 months' sight	2/16
73 months' sight	2/16
74 months' sight	2/16
75 months' sight	2/16
76 months' sight	2/16
77 months' sight	2/16
78 months' sight	2/16
79 months' sight	2/16
80 months' sight	2/16
81 months' sight	2/16
82 months' sight	2/16
83 months' sight	2/16
84 months' sight	2/16
85 months' sight	2/16
86 months' sight	2/16
87 months' sight	2/16
88 months' sight	2/16
89 months' sight	2/16
90 months' sight	2/16
91 months' sight	2/16
92 months' sight	2/16
93 months' sight	2/16
94 months' sight	2/16
95 months' sight	2/16
96 months' sight	2/16
97 months' sight	2/16
98 months' sight	2/16
99 months' sight	2/16
100 months' sight	2/16
101 months' sight	2/16
102 months' sight	2/16
103 months' sight	2/16
104 months' sight	2/16
105 months' sight	2/16
106 months' sight	2/16
107 months' sight	2/16
108 months' sight	2/16
109 months' sight	2/

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,00,000 \$20,000	\$3,019.30	5s for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/2 - \$22.45	5%	1,501.5 sellers 1,200
National Bank of China, Limited	25,000	7	6	\$6,000 \$3,000	\$30,552	5s (London 1/6) for 1908	—	578 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Capita Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$250	none	none	5s for 1908	5%	3105 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	215	25	Tls. 225,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15s for 1908	5%	Tls. 215
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	\$250	\$200	\$287,084	Final of 5s per share, making in all \$10 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$5 per share for 1909	—	835 buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	87.7,037	5s for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of 5s on account of 1909	—	8203	
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$4,58,400	5s and bonus 5s for 1908	7%	5115 sellers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$426,318	5s for 1908	8%	5162 buyers	
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	80,000	\$25	\$25	Dr. \$37,717	5s for 1906	—	5115 sellers	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	nil	2s for year ending 30.6.1908	—	510 sellers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$25	\$25	\$32,765	Dividend of 5s for 1906	8%	5112 sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	45	45	£138,100 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	47 537.8.2 Final of 2/6 per share (coup. 14) making in all 5s per share, for 1909 and an int. div. of 5s per share for 1910	—	586 sellers	
*Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	42	42	£192,994	5s for 1907	5%	821 sellers	
*Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$20	\$20	82.159	A dividend of 5s for 1907 ending 30.4.1910	5%	823 sellers 823 buyers	
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	Dr. \$6,090	5s for half year ending 30.6.1910	5%	5147 sellers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	Dr. \$135,891	5s for 1897	—	515 buyers	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	51	51	215,000 \$12,283	Interim of 1/6 for 5s (Coupon No. 14)	9%	Tls. 25 sellers Ps. 10	
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	First year	—	—	
Raob Australasian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	41	18/10	24	5s per share 25th dividend	5%	57 30/—	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G. 510	G. 510	none	Final of Gold 50.65 for 1909 in all G - \$1.15	—	—	
—DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.	18,000	525	525	525,275	Dividend of 5s for 1906	—	5112 sellers	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	550	Dr. \$26,487	5s for 1909	41%	524 buyers	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	50	515,705	5s for half year ended 30.6.1910	8%	510 sellers	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,100,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Final of Tls. 5s making Tls. 6 in all for 1 year 20.4.1910	—	Tls. 72	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,200,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Interim of Tls. 5s for 1910	7%	Tls. 108	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	95,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 \$14,000	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.10	5%	5112 sellers	
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	515	515	515,000	5s for 1909	51	5112 sellers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	515,000	5s on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for 1/2 half year ending 30.6.10	51	5112 buyers	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$125,000 \$12,000 \$12,000	Interest of 5s for 1910	7%	510 buyers	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	45 cents for 1909	6%	512 sellers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	5s for 1909	5%	512 buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,151,045 \$10,000 \$10,000	Interest of Tls. 5s for 1910	6%	512 buyers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	15,500	\$50	\$50	none	Interest of \$1.50 for 1910	5%	512 buyers	
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.12.09	5%	5112 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	510	510	510,000	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	51	5112 sellers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	515,000	Tls. 71/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10%	512 buyers	
Laon-kong-how Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,819	10%	Tls. 50	
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,171,753	Tls. 25 for 1909	17%	Tls. 820	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	1,665	15% per share for 1909	61%	5112 sellers	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	N/A	60 cents for 1909	51	5112 sellers	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	5s	5s	515,000	60 cents for year ended 31.12.08	51	5112 sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	510	510	515,000	60 cents for 1909	51	5112 sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	57	50	515,000	512 for year ending 31.7.09	61%	5112 sellers	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	512 for year ending 31.12.09	61%	5112 sellers	
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	512 for year ending 31.7.08	51	5112 sellers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	512 for year ending 31.12.09	51	5112 sellers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	515,000	512 for year ending 31.12.09	51	5112 sellers	
Hongkong & Whampoa Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	512 for year ending 31.12.09	51	5112 sellers	
Massachusetts of Mita, Bosch & Landbouwer in Langat, Limited	85,000	Gu. 100	Gu. 100	515,000	512 for year ending 31.12.09	51	5112 sellers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	512 for year ending 31.12.09	51	5112 sellers	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	512 for year ending 31.12.09	51	5112 sellers	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	512 for year ending 31.12.09	51	5112 sellers	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000	No dividend this year	—	5112 sellers	
Societe des Pâtes et Papeteries du Tonkin	15,200	50	25	none	First year	—	5112 sellers	
South China Mining Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Note	—	5112 sellers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	none	Note	—	5112 sellers	
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	Note	—	5112 sellers	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	Note	—	5112 sellers	
Watkins Litchfield	10,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	512 for 1909	5%	5112 sellers	
Watson (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	515,000	512 for 1909	5%	5112 sellers	
William Powell, Limited	15,000	67	67	none	Note	—	5112 sellers	

Hotel.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL,

SHAUKIWAN ROAD,

Telephone No. 907.

A PLEASANT RESORT OF HONGKONG.

Iced Drinks. Best Brands of Liquors served at separate tables on the Lawn or Verandas.

MEALS A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS.

Comfortable accommodation.

W. GALLAGHER,